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WINDHAM COUNTY

CONN.

Business Directory.

CONTAINING THE

Names, Business and location of all the Business Men in the County, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and other Statistics.

WITH A

History of each Town.

PRINTED AT THE
WINDHAM COUNTY TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,
WEST KILLINGLY,—1861.

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PREFACE.

In presenting to the public for the first time a Business Directory of Windham County, it would perhaps be too much to hope that it will prove entirely free from errors. No pains have been spared on the part of the compilers to effect this end, and it is believed to be in all points nearly if not perfectly correct. The statistics have been carefully prepared from the returns of the last census and will be of great interest to every intelligent citizen of the county. The historical sketches are by citizens of the different towns and contain many interesting facts.

To friends who have aided in the preparation, the compilers would give their most hearty thanks.

Danielsonville, August 1861.

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A SKETCH

—OF—

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Windham County, consisting of the towns of Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Voluntown, Windham and Woodstock, occupies the north-eastern corner of the State of Connecticut. Its surface has the general character of Eastern New England, a broken country without any high elevation, well watered by numerous brooks or small rivers, with some good farming land, and much that is sandy and stony, where a living must be obtained by hard labor if drawn from the soil.

There is good land in the county. Parts of the towns of Woodstock, Thompson, Pomfret, Brooklyn and Canterbury present a connected body of as good land as we need wish for, and other detached portions are not inferior, while facilities for transportation and convenience to markets will render the farming interest always a leading one in the county. Its first settlers were farmers, and its present inhabitants are worthy children of sires who brought these beautiful hills and valleys from savage wildness to their present high state of cultivation. The farmers of the county, are live men and all the improvements of modern agriculture, both in implements and fertilizers, are freely used by them. In no part of New England or the coun-

try can be found better houses or farms, more substantial walls and fences, cleaner fields or more excellent grades of cattle than in parts of this county. Such farming as may be found here is an honor to the men and the county.

Yet there may still, once in a while, be found an *old-fashioned* farmer, who holds fast to his father's and grandfather's ways, and thinks all modern changes and improvements, humbug.—Such a man may generally be known by his poor barns, broken fences, wooden ploughs, long-nosed pigs and slab-sided cattle. He never takes an agricultural paper nor buys a mowing machine. He dislikes guano, and thinks improved stock all a cheat. No trees or flowers grow round his house; his children leave home, as soon as they can, to escape the drudgery of the farm. Let all, who desire the best interests of the county, be thankful that the number of such farmers is small and is daily growing less.

Much of the interest in improved farming throughout the county is due to the influence of various agricultural societies, and especially to the County Society. Such institutions cannot be too highly valued or too heartily supported by the farmers of the county.

The statistics to be found in another part of this book, present many facts interesting to the farmers of the county, and cannot be carefully studied without profit.

There are two branches an attention to which has often been urged upon the farmers of this county, in which there would seem still to be room for improvement—sheep culture and orchards. The great obstacle in the way of the former is the number of useless dogs which renders the keeping of sheep a very uncertain branch of farming. Many acres of land are lying idle, enough to pasture thousands of sheep, and wool and mutton will pay for the raising especially on such lands. It seems a pity that a good dog law can not be enforced and an animal so profitable as the sheep be more extensively kept.

But orchards all may have. There are thousands of acres of land in the county which could be laid out in orchards with the greatest ease, and which when thus cultivated will yield a surer and more profitable return than any other part of the farm. In many respects the climate of New England seems to be changing, and some fruits, as peaches, are not as sure to thrive as they once were, but as good apples and pears can be raised here as any where, and good fruit can always be sold or consumed on the farm.

The cultivated and uncultivated land as well as the different crops will be observed by the table to vary considerably in the different towns. Doubtless there is yet much land which will one day by draining and cleaning be made more productive than at present, still there will always be waste land, rocky and sterile. If every farmer will strive to improve his land, his buildings, and his stock, our farming can be made more pleasant and more profitable, and our young men will remain at home instead of going to cities, or anywhere to be away. The true farmer has a good garden, is not ashamed to cultivate flowers to adorn his residence, and does not consider corn, oats, and hay the chief ends of living. May the number of such be increased and we may be sure that although other interests may make more noise and stir, still for years to come, as for years past, agriculture must be the leading pursuit of the county.

But nature seems to have designed to add other pursuits to farming. Lying as the county does between and by means of railroads and boats, easily accessible to great cities, it possesses in its vast water power a mine of inexhaustible wealth. The Quinebaug and Shetucket rivers have in their course many feet of fall, while numerous branches, large and small, furnish many other excellent privileges. These advantages were early seen, and for years manufacturing, mostly of cotton, has been a leading interest of the county.

The first mill for the manufacture of cotton built in the county was erected in the year 1807 by a corporation called the Pomfret Manufacturing Company, on the site of the mill owned by E. Wilkinson in the present town of Putnam. The next was in Plainfield at the present village of Almyville, built in 1808. The 3d was in Danielsonville, built in 1809. Both of these last buildings are standing as when first erected. Since the construction of the Norwich & Worcester and Providence & Hartford and New London & Willimantic Railroads, this interest has vastly increased, and there are still many unoccupied privileges where one day will echo the sound of the loom and shuttle.

Other manufactures than those of cotton are fonnd in the county though to rather a limited extent. The statistics of manufacturing as well as of farming will be found of great interest.

The history of the county is yet to be written. The sketches of the different towns in this work give some of the facts of its early settlements. Many interesting incidents which might have been obtained a few years ago are lost forever. The aged men,the fathers, are fast passing away. Town histories are now in preparation in a number of towns in the county, and it is to be hoped will fix permanently many of these fleeting memorials of the past.

We can form no correct estimate of the hardships endured by those early settlers to whom we owe this fair inheritance. Their struggles and privations, great as they were, were cheerfully borne; they labored and we reap the fruits of their labors. The History of the county is not without its great names. Here Putnam lived and died, and many sons have gone out to do honor to themselves and to her in different parts of the world. Their names belong to her record, and it will be the province of the future historian to gather them up. It is beyond the limits of this work.

The future of the county may be read in its past. Its enterprise and intelligence, its industry and economy, must bring prosperity notwithstanding temporary reverses, and when all its resources shall be developed, all its capabilities cultivated to their fullest extent, no son of hers, either at home or abroad, need blush to own the place of his birth.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

— OF —

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1861.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children between 4 & 16 yrs of age.	Amount of Dividend at $1 15 pro rata.	Increase of Children	Decrease of Children
Ashford,	10	309	$355 35	5	..
Brooklyn,	9	522	600 30	36	..
Canterbury,	12	427	491 05	..	16
Chaplin,	7	199	228 85	..	1
Eastford,	8	295	339 25	..	12
Hampton,	7	194	223 10	3	..
Killingly,	18	1178	1,354 70	27	..
Plainfield,	14	881	1,013 15	24	..
Pomfret,	10	354	407 10	16	..
Putnam,	7	726	834 90	..	18
Sterling,	9	291	234 65	26	..
Scotland,	5	158	181 70	..	7
Thompson,	13	866	895 90	15	..
Voluntown,	10	337	387 55	..	5
Windham,	11	1079	1.240 85	28	..
Woodstock,	17	805	925 75	..	7

GENERAL REMARKS.

Whole number of Towns in Connecticut January, 1861,	161
" " School Districts,	1,624
" " Children between 4 and 16,	108,389
Capital of School Fund,	$2,050,460

From the ninth Annual Report of the State Reform School, (located in Meriden,) May, 1861, it appears that Windham County sent 4 to this Institution during the past year, and previous years, 8.—Total from Windham County during 9 years, 12.

STATISTICS OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The following table is compiled from the annual report of the State Librarian, and includes the year ending Dec. 31 1860.

Towns	Population	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Ashford. - - -	1231	31	4	31
Brooklyn. - -	2132	53	9	35
Canterbury. - -	1592	32	6	20
Chaplin. - - -	788	21	8	14
Eastford. - - -	1006	27	5	15
Hampton. - -	989	23	7	19
Killingly. - -	4960	135	60	92
Plainfield. - .	3665	78	40	53
Pomfret. - - -	1660	35	7	27
Putnam. - - -	2208	65	26	57
Scotland, - - -	735	11	10	8
Sterling. - - -	1050	20	4	14
Thompson. - -	3995	51	40	28
Voluntown. - -	1061	27	8	22
Windham. - -	4261	114	48	76
Woodstock. - -	3285	72	17	31
Total,	34618	795	299	542

It appears from this Table that in this county there was one death to every 63 87-100 of its inhabitants. This compares favorably with other counties in the State—Fairfield, with the least mortality, losing one in 68 80-100, and Middlesex, with the greatest, losing one in 51 72-100 of its inhabitants.

Of the 542 deaths in this county, 293 were of those under 5 years of age. Of the whole number, 77 died of consumption, being about one in seven, or if those under 5 years of age died of diseases peculiar to children, one third of the adults died of consumption.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF EVERY TOWN IN WINDHAM COUNTY.

	Ashford	Brooklyn	Chaplin	Canterbury	Eastford	Hampton	Killingly	Putnam
Acres of Improved Land,	17330	14533	8688	16482	9671	12800	15354	7382
Acres of unimproved Land	5940	3348	2538	4590	3395	3415	9584	2521
Cash value of Farms.....	$340,000	$594,300	$177,000	$489,724	$230,850	$314,050	$632,203	$321,400
Number of Horses.....	203	206	113	248	155	169	274	136
Number of Cows.....	595	856	323	746	385	531	692	417
Number of Oxen.....	388	307	222	352	222	238	386	178
Number of Sheep...	2339	446	1182	681	453	1745	828	261
Number of Swine	335	786	230	807	259	500	561	298
Value of Live Stock.....	$63,296	$78,382	$32,767	$65,386	$43,450	$55880	75707	$25.080
Bushels of Wheat	22	150	116	27	35	158	239	17
Bushels of Rye.....	522	3687	610	3625	474	1075	1435	1188
Bushels of Corn.....	8989	19594	5746	17094	7360	19152	14700	8392
Bushels of Oats.....	7165	27332	4288	16595	7055	10300	15185	7697
Bushels of Potatoes.....	11650	15955	7835	18958	8575	10319	22788	9255
Bushels of Buckwheat....	5433	2395	1610	6293	2145	3300	3686	1720
Value of Orchard Products	$2,935	$5,808	$1121	$2,849	$750	$827	$3,618	$3,297
Pounds of Butter	41375	35195	15055	53500	27290	34395	43570	23572
Pounds of Cheese.....	16980	104800	11010	7290	7675	14300	35805	23525
Tons of Hay.....	3669	3797	1808	3682	1972	2641	5366	2205

	Plainfield	Pomfret	Sterling	Scotland	Thompson	Voluntown	Windham	Woodstock
Acres of improved Land.....	18396	19244	9750	7283	12725	10693	9330	23928
Acres of unimproved Land.	5057	5650	4933	2584	5400	8170	3285	8019
Cash value of Farms.....	$649,380	$749,130	$228,975	$253,300	$586,300	$274,600	$408,600	$1,073,300
Number of Horses.....	178	354	121	107	230	107	170	546
Number of Cows.....	1036	1297	305	411	791	297	426	1533
Number of Oxen.....	424	418	226	202	403	200	209	617
Number of Sheep.....	1154	492	312	667	204	812	878	696
Number of Swine.....	801	1092	247	211	485	203	334	1123
Value of Live Stock.....	$72,500	$107,290	$32,502	$36,893	$64,250	$30,325	$47,319	$147,650
Bushels of Wheat.....	144	565	——	177	95	——	320	818
Bushels of Rye.....	3725	1925	462	1584	1195	330	1789	3243
Bushels of Corn.....	17784	18923	5258	6530	12900	5635	8465	22499
Bushels of Oats.....	17831	25995	4738	7279	13219	3469	7341	23796
Bushels of Potatoes.....	17793	23366	8134	7890	20573	5369	12575	29413
Bushels of Buckwheat.....	3603	3547	867	2576	2885	709	1997	8283
Value of Orchard Products.	$3,258	$9,035	$528	$1,675	$5,517	$245	$1,328	8891
Pounds of Butter.....	48356	59216	20019	27130	46173	17115	26791	74925
Pounds of Cheese.....	14280	146430	11446	2947	40000	1850	5098	90880
Tons of Hay.....	4339	5668	1649	2259	4499	1262	2505	8838

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of Corporation	Post Office address	Capital	Hands	Quantities manufactured	Spindles	Looms	Value
Alexander Mill . .	East Killingly	$33,000	49	700000 yards prints	3300	85	$39,000
Attawaugan Mill, .	Killingly	150,000	120		9500	200	
Ames, James B. . .	Moosup	20,000	62	660000 yards sheeting	2000	50	35,000
Almy, Sampson . .	Moosup	300,000	205	2600000 yards sheeting	14000	356	175,000
Ballou, Leonard . ,	Killingly	75,000	66	900000 yards sheeting	4500	100	60,000
Briggs, Spencer & Co.	North Stonington	40,000	40	624000 milling 9 tons yarn	2000	52	58,100
Cocking, L. & Son .	South Woodstock	15,000	13	30000 yards satinet			12,000
Cutler, E. A.—2 mills,	Putnam	165,000	162	1830000 yards sheeting	10000	205	140,000
Capron, L.	Thompson	50,000	48	225,000 yards satinet	800	26	145,000
Crandall Hezekiah	Canterbury	8,000	15	100000 lbs twine			22,000
Central Co.	Central Village	200,000	110	1850000 yds shirting	8000	220	150,000
Chestnut Hill Mill, .	East Killingly	34,000	55	740000 yards prints	3300	85	40,000
Danielson Manuf'g Co.	West Killingly	75,000	50	900000 yards sheeting	3300	80	50,000
Danielson Batting Mill,	" "	2,000	3	120000 lbs batting			12,000
Dexter Mill, . . .	Killingly	10,000	20	195000 yards satinets	700	28	65,000
Dellabare, E. . . .	Moosup	40,000	125	250000 cassimeres		42	250,000
Dixon, R. H. . . .	North Stonington	10,000	10	120000 yards kerseys	200	10	32,800
Dunham Manuf. Co. .	Willimantic	30,000	44	352000yds wp 73200 lbthd	2400		32,520
Eagle Warp Co. . .	"	5,000	12	500000 yards warp			15,000
Elliot Mills Co. . .	East Killingly	50,000	54	830000 yards prints	3500	90	46,000
Fisherville Co. . .	Fisherville	75,000	100	1700000 yards sheeting	4500	100	100,000
Harris Bros. . . .	South Woodstock	25,000	16	5000 bales twine			14,000
Kenyon, Joseph & Son.	Woodstock Valley	8,000	9	15000 yards cassimeres			10,500
Kennedy Mill	Central Village	15,000		225000 yards of sheeting	1000	20	13,000
Leavens, J. & Son, .	Canterbury	40,000	45	416000 yards sheeting	2000	52	37,450
Morse, M. A. & Co. .	Putnam	150,000	154	1720000 yards sheeting.	9000	200	139,000

Name of Corporation	Post Office address	Capital	Hands	Quantities manufactured	Spindles	Looms	Value
Mechanicsville Co.,	Putnam	$30,000	45	200000 yards satinets	1700	24	$100,000
Masonville Co.—2 mills,	Masonville	200,000	150	1900000 yards sheeting	13500	380	228,000
May, E. C. & Co.,	North Woodstock	5,000	7	40000 doz spools thread			14,600
Natchaug Co.,	Willimantic	24,000	30	*40000 yards sheeting			25,000
Oneco Manuf. Co.,	Oneco	50,000	56	936000 yards sheeting	4000	100	50,000
Quadic Manuf. Co.,	Thompson	14,000	18	100000 lbs twine	2000		20,000
Quinebaug Co.,	West Killingly	350,000	350	4664830 yards sheeting	18000	412	300,000
Robinson, W. A. & Co.,	East Killingly	25,000	38	821000 yards sheeting	3400	90	40,000
Randall Mill	South Woodstock	15,000	19	127000 lbs yarn	2500		55,000
Reedsville Co.,	Thompson	50,000	45	500000 yards sheeting	2000	52	35,000
Starkweather & Jencks,	North Stonington	6,600	12	77000 lbs yarn	1000		17,630
Sterling Manuf. Co.	Sterling	25,000	50	500000 yards sheeting	1500	50	30,000
Smith, John	Canterbury	2,000	6	40000 lbs twine			6,400
Smithville Manuf Co.,	Willimantic	160,000	300	†1208000 yd sheet & prints	19000	400	201,000
Smith & Stetson,	East Woodstock	8,000	24	312000 yards sheeting	1000	20	15,600
Sayles, S. & H.	Killingly	40,000	75	435000 yards satinets	900	32	145,000
" Stone Mill,	Killingly	15,000	36	195000 yards satinets	700	28	65,000
Warner, T. & Son,	Woodstock	8,000	8	7500 bales twine			15,000
Warner, Daniel	"	35,000	35	31000 bales twine			68,000
Willimantic Linen Co.	Willimantic	225,000	358	10000 cases thread	8000		350,000
Willimantic Duck Co.	"	30,000	64	‡500000 yards sheeting	1600		41,250
Windham Manuf. Co.,	"	200,000	232	§7000000 yards shirtings			163,000
Wauregan Mills,	Wauregan	375,000	425	3500000 yds sheet & shirt.	22000	520	359,000
Whitmore, Nelson	West Killingly	16,000	34	400000 yards sheeting	2300	40	28,000
Williamsville Co.	Killingly	200,000	208	1620000 yards sheeting	5700	256	154,000
Westcott & Pray,	East Killingly	125,000	95	1200000 yds prints & do	5600	140	77,000
Wilkinson, E.	Putnam	40,000	46	630000 yards sheeting	2500	56	45,000
Young, E. S.	East Killingly	30,000	61	750000 yards sheeting	3500	94	40,000

*75000 lbs. yarn and warp. †700000 yards paper cambric. ‡45000 lbs. twine. §1800000 print cloth and sheetings.

COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Buck, Putnam; Henry Wylie, Voluntown; Samuel Bingham, Windham.

CLERK OF COURTS,

Uriel Fuller, - - - - Brooklyn.

STATE ATTORNEY.

Gilbert W. Phillips, (pro tem.) - Putnam.

SHERIFF.

David Greenslit, - - - Hampton.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

John A. Murphy, Ashford; Lysander Warren, West Killingly; Prescott May, Putnam; Walter Bates, Thompson; R. Davison, Willimantic.

DEPUTY JAILER—John S. Searls, - - Brooklyn.
COUNTY TREASURER—Edwin Newbury, - Brooklyn.
DEPUTY SURVEYOR—John W. Trowbridge, - Eastford.

BANKS.

Thompson Bank, (Thompson.) Talcott Crosby, President. Theodore F. Sharpe, Cashier. Capital, $70,000.

Windham County Bank, (Brooklyn.) John Gallup, 2d, President. A. F. Fisher, Cashier. Capital, $106,000.

Windham Bank, (Windham.) Henry S. Walcott, President. Samuel Bingham Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

INSURANCE.

Windham County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, (Brooklyn.) A. H. Storrs, President. John Palmer, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

Windham County Agricultural Society, located at Brooklyn. Its annual exhibition for 1861. will be held on the 1 th, 19th and 20th of September. Apollos Richmond, President.—James B. Whitcomb, Recording Secretary, Brooklyn. Charles Mathewson, Corresponding Secretary, Pomfret

Woodstock Agricultural Society. Its annual exhibition will be held at Arnold Town, (so-called,) on the of September. Horace Sabin, President. Joseph McClellan, Corresponding Secretary. E. C. May, Recording Secretary.

LAWYERS.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Arnold, Joel R.	Willimantic.
Burnham, A. A,	Windham.
Cundall, Edward L.	West Killingly.
Clark, Edwards	Windham.
Cleveland, Chauncey F.	Hampton.
Dyer. William	Central Village.
Fuller, Uriel	Brooklyn.
Frost, Daniel	Canterbury.
Graves, Thomas E.	Thompson.
Holbrook. John	Abington.
Hibbard, Calvin	Windham.
Johnson, Harrison	Putnam.
Lyon, Judson M.	Woodstock.
Martin, Earl	West Killingly.
Phillips, G. W.	Putnam.
Penrose, John J.	Central Village.
Richmond, Jared D.	Ashford.
Stoddard, Geo. S. F.	Woodstock.
Sumner, Elliott B.	Willimantic.
Tyler, Daniel P.	Brooklyn.
Williams, John F.	W. Woodstock.

CLERGYMEN.

NAMES.	DENOMINATION.	ADDRESS.
Adams, N. T.	Baptist,	Willimantic,
Aldrich, Justus	"	East Killingly.
Ayer, Chas.	Cong.	Collamer.
Adams, C. C.	Meth.	Eastford.
Bosworth, L. A.	"	Canterbury.
Bachelor, F. E. M.	Cong.	Killingly.
Benedict, W. A.	"	Plainfield.
Barrows, Sylvester	Baptist,	Brooklyn.
Bentley, E. D.	"	Willimantic.
Branch, N.	"	W. Woodstock.
Brown, Joseph P.	"	Moosup.
Burleigh, L.	"	Central Village
Burnham, Alfred	Christian,	Hampton.
Conant, H. W.	Meth.	Putnam.
Case, John W.	"	W. Thompson.
Camp, R.	Episcopal,	Brooklyn.
Carpenter, Henry	Advent,	West Killingly.
Channing, George G.	Unitar.	Brooklyn.
Chamberlin C.	Cong.	Eastford.
Dunning, Andrew	"	Thompson.
Dutton, Thomas	"	Ashford.
Davenport, W. W.	"	West Killingly.
Ela, Walter	Meth.	E. Thompson.
Eldridge, R. B.	Christian,	Hampton.
Fulton, Hugh	Baptist,	Ashford.
Grosvenor, Lemuel	Cong.	Woodstock.
Gregory, H. T.	Episcopal,	Thompson.
Grosvenor, C. P.	Cong.	Canterbury.
Greenslitt, Henry	Christian,	Scotland.
Hunt, Daniel	Cong.	Pomfret.
Heald, Jesse E.	Episcopal,	Central Village.
Horton, S. J.	"	Windham.
Huntington, Thomas	Advent,	Brooklyn.
Kellen, Wm.	Meth.	Willimantic.

Matthewson, P. E.	Baptist,	Thompson.
Morse, B. S.	"	"
Pratt, E. H.	Cong.	E. Woodstock.
Palmer, A.	Meth.	West Killingly.
Ramsdell, H. S.	"	Putnam.
Randall, H. S.	Cong.	East Putnam.
Randall, Henry C.	Epis.	Pomfret.
Stanley, Edwin S.	Meth.	Fisherville.
Sessions, J. W.	Cong.	W. Woodstock.
Stone, Gilman	Baptist,	N. Ashford.
Seymour, Chas. N.	Cong.	Brooklyn.
Smith, Henry B.	"	Abington.
Soule, Geo.	"	Hampton.
Stearns, Geo. I.	"	Windham.
Tillotson, Geo. J.	"	Putnam
Tefft, A. B.	Baptist,	Voluntown.
White, John,	Cong.	N. Woodstock.
Willard, S. G.	"	Willimantic.
Williams, Francis	"	Chaplin.
Walker, B. M.	Meth.	Moosup.
Winsor, Samuel A.	"	E. Woodstock.

PHYSICIANS.

Avery, C. S.	Windham
Bennett. Wm. A.	Willimantic.
Bennett,	Westford
Baldwin, Elijah	Canterbury
Barber, Smith	"
Burgess, Frank S.	Moosup.
Bromley, Calvin B.	Scotland
Barstow, G. F.	Putnam.
Bradley, Ichabod	"
Bradford, Milton	West Woodstock
Cogswell, W. H.	Plainfield

Campbell, Harvey	Voluntown
Dean, David B.	Eastford
Dixon, Lewis E.	Moosup
Gallup, Albert	Voluntown
Hunt, Chester	Windham
Huntington, T.	Brooklyn
Hughes, Dyer	Hampton
Hammond, Justin	Killingly
Hovey, Daniel A.	South "
Hutchins, Samuel	West "
Hall, David E.	" "
Holt, Hiram	Pomfret
Holbrook, Lowell	Thompson
Johnson, B. R.	West Killingly
Lewis' Wm. A.	Sterling Hill
McGregor, John	Thompson
Marcy, Lorenzo	Woodstock
Martin, J. W.	West Killingly
Otis, Wm. K.	Willimantic
Plimpton, D. B.	Putnam
Palmer, Joseph	Canterbury
Robbins, Elisha K.	Eastford
Rogers, Charles H.	Central Village
Simmons, John H.	Ashford
Whitcomb, J. B.	Brooklyn
Woodbridge, Wm	"
Witter, Orrin	Chaplin
Witter, Orrin Jr.,	"
Williams, Lewis	Pomfret
Witter, Asa	North Woodstock.

HISTORY OF ASHFORD.

The town of Ashford, embracing the present towns of Ashford and Eastford, was laid out as a township by the Colonial Legislature, in 1706. It was described as a tract of land six miles square, lying west of Pomfret, which was already settled and named, and north of Mansfield. The settlement of the town did not commence till 1710, when two families moved into its present limits. Some authorities state that pioneers settled here as early as 1706. The inhabitants had so increased in 1714, that they petitioned the Legislature to be incorporated as a town, which petition was granted.

The history of the town has been marked by no incidents of great interest. Its character is that of a quiet, moral town, mostly interested in farming, with a people retaining many of the tastes and feelings of the past, which have been lost in towns brought into more intimate connection with modern changes.

We give a tradition of its early times, indicative not of this town merely, but of the feeling in Connecticut, generally.

"A concourse of people were assembled on the hill in front of the meeting house, to witness the punishment of a man who had been convicted of neglecting to go to meeting on the Sabbath for a period of three months. According to the existing law for such delinquency, the culprit was to be publicly whipped at the post. Just as the whip was about to be applied, a stranger on horseback appeared, rode up to the crowd of spectators, and inquired for what purpose they were assembled.

Being informed of the state of the case, the strange gentleman rose upright in his stirrups, and with emphasis addressed the astonished multitude as follows: 'You men of Ashford, serve God as if the D——l was in you! Do you think you can *whip* the grace of God into men? Christ will have none but volunteers.' The people stared, while the speaker, probably not caring to be arraigned for contempt of court, put spurs to his horse, and was soon out of sight; nor was he ever more seen or heard of by the good people of Ashford."

A description of Ashford, as written by a native of the place, says:—

"The traveller, on arriving at Ashford, is greeted by no imposing spectacle. From the distant hill, as he approaches, he sees no ancient towers, nor, as he enters the old town, does he meet with walled environs and a grand entry. Even in Spartan days, or in feudal times, the virtue and the hospitality which characterize such inhabitants, would have dispensed with walls and bulwarks. The simple view of a meeting house, an academy, two taverns, a cluster of neat dwellings, and surrounding scenery not particularly attractive, leaves no enduring impression upon the mind of the indifferent sojourner, who, after a night's repose or a well prepared meal, tenders a sincere farewell to his obliging host, and resumes his seat in the post coach. But he who would enjoy the native attractions of the place must be at leisure, and not wholly disinterested. Some strong tie, like that of consanguinity should be thrown around him. In fine he must be a good pedestrian. If he have these prerequisites, he may leave the turnpike and traverse a northern section of the township, where he shall find a region worthy to have been the nursery of the eagle spirit of a Knowlton. He shall stroll complacently among the pines which embower the rocky upland and his eye shall dilate upon the landscape, as viewed from the topmost shelf of the storm-beaten crag. He turns from this species of scenery, to anoth-

er not less enchanting. He may leave the mountain for the plain, and make his way through the thickly wooded valley, where wanders the rivulet, which is destined, ere its waters reach the ocean, to bear a navy on its bosom.—Among these solitudes, he may recognise the streams among which, when a boy, he angled for dace and trout. And here, as the shades of the spreading beech falls upon the stream, a corresponding shade of melancholy may fall upon his heart, as memory recurs to his early friends and associates."

Col. Thomas Knowlton, whose name is familiar to every reader of American history, was a native of this place, and was among the first who rallied around the standard of American Independence. He was originally a Captain in the regiment raised by Gen. Putnam, and his name appears as commander of a fatigue party of two hundred, on the expedition to fortify Bunker Hill, In the next February, Col. Knowlton, then holding the rank of Major, by the express command of Washington, with one hundred men, crossed to Charlestown on the ice, and in the face of a heavy fire, destroyed some storehouses occupied by the British, and brought off their guns, without losing a man. He was in the unsuccessful campaign on Long Island, and accompanied the army after the evacuation of New York. On the morning of the 16th of September, 1776, while engaged in a skirmish with a party of British, leading his men with the same intrepidity he exhibited at Bunker Hill and all the way through his short and brilliant career, he fell, pierced with balls. He was regarded by Washington and his fellow soldiers, as one of the most promising officers in the army, and his loss was deeply felt and lamented.

Ashford was early divided into two ecclesiastical societies, and in 1847 one of them, Eastford, was incorporated as a town, so that the early history of these towns is the same.

The first settled minister in Ashford was Rev. James Hall, ordained in 1718, and the first church building stood on nearly the same spot as the present one.

Crystal Pond, lying partly in Eastford and partly in Woodstock, is often spoken of by early visiters as a sheet of exceeding beauty, and is mentioned by its present name in the earliest records of the town.

Farming is the principal pursuit, as the lack of sufficient water power and the distance from railroads prevent much engagement in manufactures. Its educational interests have not been neglected. It has good schools and an academy, and though not possessing any striking scenery impresses the visitor as a prosperous quiet New England town.

ASHFORD DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, - - ASHFORD.

Atwood, O. F. & Co., Percussion Cap Manufacturer
Austin Thomas, Hat Manufacturer
Arnold Ezra P. Boot and Shoe Manufacturer
Butler James, Variety store,
Bugbee Zenas, Blacksmith.
Clark, D. H. Hotel keeper.
Gilford Jonas, Hat manufacturer.
Gardner Wm. W. Blacksmith.
Jackson Edward, Shoe manufacturer.
Knowlton Eben, Wagon Maker and Variety Store.
Lincoln Dwight, Tanner and Currier.
Miller Wm. G. Saw Mill, and manufacturer Crates.
Mathewson Charles, Saw, Shingle and Grist Mill.
Nevil, Thomas M. Blacksmith.
Phillips James, Variety Store and Hotel Keeper.
Smith John C. Wagon Maker.
Squire & Harwood, Saw and Shingle Mill.
Trowbridge Amos, Saw Mill.
Warren & Walker, Saw Mill.
Whittaker Joseph, Saw Mill.

P. O. ADDRESS,—WESTFORD.

Chism W. D. Saw and Shingle Mill.
Richmond J. Variety Store.
Westford Glass Co., manufacture Glass Bottles.

P. O. ADDRESS—NORTH ASHFORD.

Taft T. G. Saw Mill.

ASHFORD
TOWN GOVERNMENT.

CLERK AND TREASURER,

Benjamin C. Simmons.

REGISTRAR,

John H. Simmons.

SELECTMEN.

Horace Gaylord, Stephen Whiton, J. W. Knowlton.

HISTORY OF BROOKLYN.

This town cannot claim to be one of the Original Eight which formed this county when the county was incorporated, (in 1726) but it is an offshoot of seventy-five years' growth, from the united stocks of Pomfret and Canterbury. The town of Windham is the ancestor of Canterbury and Brooklyn, and the genealogy runs thus: Plainfield descended from Windham, and Canterbury from Plainfield. Brooklyn did not rise at once to the dignity of a town, nor did it at first have its present name. In the earliest stage of its existence,—in its embryo state, so to speak,—it rejoiced in the euphonious name of Mortlake. In 1731, the inhabitants petitioned to be made a Society, in the following terms:

'To the Honorable General Assembly of his Majesties Colony of Connecticut to be holden in New Haven, Oct. 14, 1731,

The prayer of the Inhabitants of the North part of the town of Canterbury and of the South part of the town of Pomfret, humbly shewing to your honours that, Whereas the General Assembly did in May last at our request appoint a Committee to view a certain tract of Land in which we dwell and to report to this Assembly, and whereas your Honorable Committee have given their opinion the said tract of Land is not Suitable for a Township, yet have so far considered our difficulties as to report to your Honours in favor of our being a Parrish or Society. We take leave humbly to pray this Honorable Assembly to Compassionate us under our great difficulty, and grant us Parrish Privileges, according to your wonted goodness in like cases, on such conditions and to such bounds as your honorable Committee have set forth in their

report to your honours, bearing date the 16th day of Sept. A. D. 1731 here described. And we shall as in duty bound ever pray &c."

This petition was signed by thirty of the inhabitants, and an act was passed, October, 1731, granting the prayer of the petitioners. It does not appear upon what grounds the "Honorable Committee" based their unfavorable opinion of "the said tract of Land." Since their time it has certainly become a very respectable "township".

In 1747, the inhabitants, being desirous of setting up for themselves, petitioned the General Assembly to elevate their Society into a Town. This request was refused, and even the name of the Society was taken away, so far as the legislature could do it, for the Assembly resolved that it should be called Pomfret. It appears, however, that this resolution was of no efficacy, for the Society was known as Mortlake till 1754, when the name was changed to Brooklyn, and in 1786 it was made a town. In consequence of its position as the geographical center of the County, the court-house was transferred to it from Windham in 1820. The first church was built in 1734, about ten rods north-west of the side of the one now occupied by the Unitarian Society, which was erected in 1771. The Ecclesiastical Society to which these churches belonged had for its pastor the Rev. Ephraim Avery, who died in 1754 and was succeeded by the well known Dr. Josiah Whitney, whose ministrations continued for the long period of 68 years, (from 1756 to 1824.) The society divided in 1818, in consequence of a difference among the members on doctrinal points, some holding to "Orthodox" principles, while others had embraced Unitarian views. The Unitarians continued to occupy the church, and the Congregationalists in 1820 built a chapel, in which they worshipped until 1832, when the house now occupied was completed. Dr. Whitney went with them at the time of the separation, and continued to be their pastor until his

death, in 1824, in the 94th year of his age. His immediate successor was the Rev. Ambrose Edson, who was settled in April, 1824, and dismissed in December 1830. The Rev. George J. Tillotson was settled in May, 1831, and dismissed in March, 1858. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. N. Seymour, the present incumbent, who entered upon the duties of his charge in December, 1859.

When the division above referred to took place, (in 1817,) the Rev. Luther Willson, at that time the colleague of Dr. Whitney, became pastor to the Unitarian Society, and resigned in 1818. The ordained and Resident Ministers succeeding him are as follows:

Samuel J. May,	1822.
George W. Kilton,	1836.
William Coe,	1837.
Herman Snow,	1844.
Jacob Ferris,	1848.
George G. Channing,	1850.
Courtland P. De Normandie,	1852.
Henry L. Myrick,	1857.

George G. Channing (the present incumbent) 1860.

The Episcopal church in this town was built in 1772, and the Rev. Daniel Fogg, the first pastor, took charge of the parish the same year. His successors were:

Rev. G. J. White,	1818.
" Ezra B. Kellogg,	1828.
" Josiah M. Bartlett,	1835.
" R. Camp, (the present pastor,)	1837.

The Baptist church and society were constituted in 1828, and in 1832 purchased the Chapel then owned by the Congregational Society. They have scarcely had a settled ministry until within the last ten years, but a number of ministers have furnished temporary and occasional supplies.

The Rev. John O. Birdsall preached for the church in 1830 and '31.

Rev. Thomas Huntington was the prinicpal supply in 1832—'33 and '34.

Rev. N. Johnson in 1836.

Rev. B. N. Harris in 1839—'40.

In 1844—'45 and '46 there was no preacher, and the chapel was closed.

In the autumn of 1847 the Rev. E. Loomis commenced his labors, and continued to discharge the duties of pastor until the spring of 1850.

The Rev. N. Branch succeeded him for one year.

The Rev. S. Barrows commenced his ministrations in May, 1852, and is still connected with the church as their pastor.

Although one might infer from the name of the town, that Brooklyn possessed abundant water privileges, it is not much favored by nature in that regard, and therefore is principally a farming town, doing its full share to uphold the reputation of the county for excellent dairy products, unsurpassable fruit, and whatever else of value the skill and industry of New England farmers can extract from the soil. In this connection, we may notice the nursery of the Messrs. Dyer, and the horticultural establishment of Dea. E. Newbury, although they hardly need to be mentioned, as they are so well known, both in and out of the county, for the excellence and completeness of their stocks of flowers and trees.

In the eastern part of the town, upon the Quinebaug River is a Cotton Factory,—the Quinebaug Mills— one of the largest and best in the state. At the centre, are the Spectacle manufactory of Dea. Newbury, the Gold Pen manufactory of the Messrs. Bard, and the Watch Case establishment of Mr. E. L. Preston. In the financial department, Brooklyn has a Bank,—the Windham County—and an Insurance Company; the former incorporated in 1822, and the latter in 1826. Both are flourishing institutions.

There is hardly a town in our land which does not contain some mementoes of our Revolutionary War. The fields of the various conflicts during that struggle,—the birth-places and the homes of the heroes, more or less known to fame, who aided in maintaining the contest for liberty,—these are sacred spots; and in this hour of our Nation's peril, all reminiscences of the times which we are in some sort living over again, are invested with renewed interest. The place which was the home of Israel Putnam, and the spot where his remains are sleeping, will never cease to be objects of interest to the patriotic American, and of pride to the inhabitants of the village which gave birth to a man who was found worthy of the confidence of a Washington. Gen. Putnam was born at Salem, Mass., January 7th, 1718, and died at Brooklyn, May 29th, 1790.

Brigadier General Tyler, a son of Brooklyn, is one whom any town might proudly claim. His father. Capt. Daniel Tyler, also a native of this place, "was a distinguished officer of the Revolution, having served as aid to Gen. Putnam and Adjutant to the Connecticut regiment while the army was encamped at Cambridge." The General, a worthy son of a patriotic father, is an officer high in the esteem of those who are best qualified to judge of military ability, and is now efficiently serving his country in command of a Division.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS,—BROOKLYN.

Atwood L. S. Grocery store.
Bard Brothers & Co. Gold Pen manufacturers.
Baker Eben, Carpenter and Joiner.
Bassett Dwight, Miller.
Burton Lewis G. Carpenter and Joiner.
Burdick C. Hotel Keeper.
Cleveland C. C. Variety store,
Clark Elisha, Sash and Blind manufacturer.
Clark Francis, Tanner and Currier.
Dyer Paris & Henry A. Nurserymen.
Davison Septimus, Judge of Probate.
Fisher, A. F. Cashier Windham County Bank.
Fuller Uriel, Clerk of Courts.
Grant B. C. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Gurnett G. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Gallup John 2d, President Windham County Bank.
Harris Erastus P. Wagon Maker and Blacksmith.
Huntington Thomas, Physician and Surgeon.
Kenyon Edward P. Blacksmith.
Knapping Edwin E Carpenter and Joiner.
Kendall Waldo, Butcher.
Kingsley E. Ambrotype and Photograph Artist.
Luther F. S. Musical Instruments.
Main E. G. Hotel Keeper,
Newbury Edwin, Jeweler and Florist.
Palmer John C. Secretary Insurance Company.
Preston Enos L. Watch Case manufacturer.
Pond Enoch, Cabinet Maker.
Pearl Charles, Harness Maker.

Richmond, A. & Son, Dry and Fancy Goods.
Searls Lewis, Wagon maker and Blacksmith.
Tyler Daniel P. Lawyer.
Whitford Samuel, Tin Ware.
Whitcomb J. B. Physician and Surgeon.
Woodbridge William, Physician and Surgeon.
Woodward W. W. News Dealer.

P. O. ADDRESS—WEST KILLINGLY.

Green Joseph K. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Johnson Andrew, Butcher.
Kenyon Bradford, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Tucker Wm. C. Superintendent Quinebaug Mill.

BROOKLYN
TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar.
Septimus Davison.

Selectmen,
Levi Ross. Willard Leavans. Jacob Kimball.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. NEWBURY,

DEALER IN

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES,

Currants, Rhubarb, Blackberries,

RASPBERRIES,

Dahlias, Fuschias, Geraniums,

Roses and all kinds of Bedding Plants, Herbacious Plants,

LILLIES, TUBEROSES, HYACINTHS,

Tulips, Shrubs, Poenies, Flower Seeds, &c.

BROOKLYN, CT.

NEW STORE

—I N—

BROOKLYN, CONN.

G. GURNETT,

Having removed from Providence, R. I. and taken the store formerly occupied by S. Davison & Son.. and supplied the same with a new and general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres Union Cloths, Satinets

Vestings, Over Coat Cloths, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Goods, Edgings, Embroideries,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Patent Medicines, Flavoring Extracts. Bird Seeds, Atwood's Bitters, Clarke's and Royce's Sherry Wine Bitters, Spencer's, Wright's and Ayer's Pills; New York Kerosene Oil, Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Lamps, Toilet Soaps, Confectionary, &c., and many other articles usually called for in a country store.

All kinds of Garments Cut and Made in the best Manner and the Latest Style.

Also, for sale, the ALUMINIUM PEN, which gives general satisfaction to all who have used them.

BROOKLYN HOTEL & LIVERY STABLE,

Where good teams can be procured at all times.

C. BURDICK, Agent.

E. G. MAIN,

PUTNAM HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

J. B. WHITCOMB,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE :—MAIN STREET.

F. S. LUTHER,

Melodeons, Seraphines, Church and Parlor Organs, (Pipe or Reed,) Pianos, Flutinas, Accordeons, Violins, &c.,

REPAIRED IN EVERY PART AND TUNED.

B C GRANT,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Farming Tools &c.

WINDHAM COUNTY BANK,

JOHN GALLUP, 2d, President. A. F. FISHER, Cashier.

Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.

HISTORY OF CANTERBURY.

The town of Canterbury was incorporated in October, 1703. taking the Western part of the territory of Plainfield, and having the Quinebaug river for a dividing line, except that on the South, Canterbury extended east of the river so that it includes part of the little village of Packerville. Portions of the original territory of this town have since been assigned to the towns of Brooklyn and Hampton on the north, but its limits are now as of old, Scotland on the west and Lisbon on the South. It contains about 40 square miles in an irregular parallelogram, about 8 miles from north to south and 5 miles from east to west.

The surface of the town is hilly and abounds in ledges of gneiss and granite. The soil is best adapted to pasturage, although in the eastern part there is some excellent land for tillage, especially along the Quinebaug. The people have always been engaged chiefly in agriculture, no large factories having been established within the town. The population has therefore increased very little for the last fifty years, standing during that period at about 1650.

The first settlements made on this territory were made about 1690, by men who came in part from older towns in the vicinity; but mostly from Massachusetts. A leading man was Maj. James Fitch, eldest son of Rev. James Fitch of Norwich a large land-holder and influential personage in the colony at that time; with him there came from Norwich individuals be-

longing to the Adams, Backus, Bradford and Tracy families. There were also Adamses from Medfield, Browns, Cleavlands and Spaldings from Chelmsford, Hydes and Woodwards from Newton, Frosts from Charlestown, Davenports from Dorchester, Baldwins from Woburn, and Paynes from Eastham.

These settlers first established themselves along the river valley and slowly spread themselves back on the less inviting hills in the Western part of the town. Included at first with Plainfield, they participated in the endeavors of that people for the settlement of the ministry among them, and at one time claimed that the services of their first minister, Rev. Joseph Coit, should be divided equally between the two sides of the Quinebaug. With a view to their accommodation, it was proposed to build the Plainfield meeting house on the top of Block Hill, a ridge which rises immediately from the eastern bank of the Quinebaug, opposite the village of Canterbury. But a division of the town was preferred, and secured, as above-mentioned, in 1703, nearly two years before the ordination of Mr. Coit as pastor.

The people of Canterbury now proceeded independently, to the settlement of their ecclesiastical affairs. In 1705 Robert Green, for thirty shillings, deeded to the inhabitants of the town, three acres and a half, on a hill near his house, "to build and erect a meeting house on, or for training or any other use the said inhabitants of Canterbury shall see cause for."—This is the plot of ground long known as "Canterbury Green," which has been from the beginning, the site of the meeting house of the first ecclesiastical society. No record remains to show when the first house of Worship was erected, but we find that in 1719 the selectmen were ordered to "get the meeting house glazed at the town's charge."

At an early date, Mr. Samuel Estabrook, a graduate of Harvard College, and son of the pastor of Concord, Mass.,

was employed as a minister, and on the 13th of June, 1711, he was ordained pastor of a church that day organized. The elders or pastors present and assisting on this occasion, were Revs. Samuel Whitney, of Windham; John Woodward, of Norwich; Salmon Treat, of Preston; and Joseph Coit, of Plainfield. The charge which Mr. Estabrooks then received, he retained until his death, which occurred June 26th, 1727, at the age of fifty-three. The place thus vacated, was filled September 3d, 1729, by the ordination of Mr. John Wadsworth, a native of Milton, Mass. and graduate of Harvard College. He continued in charge until May 27th, 1741, when he resigned in consequence of charges seriously affecting his reputation.

During his ministry, the second meeting house on the Green was built, the expense being partly defrayed by the proceeds of some town lands: this was in the course of 1731–'35.

About the time of Mr. Wadsworth's departure, there occurred one of the most powerful and extensive religious awakenings ever known in this country. The people of this town were not a little affected by it, and a division of sentiment that arose thereabouts, prepared the way for divided action with regard to a new pastor. The pulpit had been supplied by various persons for a while, but in June, 1744, Mr. James Cogswell, a native of Saybrook, and a graduate of Yale College, was employed as a candidate. On the question of settling him, an open schism took place, about half of the church separating permanently from their brethren. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Cogswell was ordained by the consociation, after careful deliberation, December 28, 1744, and continued in the pastorate nearly 27 years, much longer than any other pastor of the same church, and retired at length to accept a similar office in the neighboring parish of Scotland. During the long and dark period of 1770–'83, the church remained dependant upon supplies, which were often changed and probably sometimes failed altogether.

The pastor next installed, was Rev. Solomon Morgan, who continued until 1797, and was followed by other candidates and supplies for about eleven years.

In 1803–'5, the third house of worship was erected on the Green, part of the cost being paid by the avails of a lottery, granted for the purpose by the Legislature. Since then there have been the following pastors in succession :—

Rev. George Leonard, from Feb. 1808, to Aug. 1810; Rev. Asa Meech from Oct. 1812, to May, 1822; Rev. Thomas J. Murdock, from Nov. 1822, till his death Dec. 15th. 1826, at the age of 36; Rev. James R. Wheelock, from Dec. 1827, to April 1829; Rev. Dennis Platt, from March 1830, to January 1833; Rev. Otis C. Whiton, from June, 1835 to January 1837; Rev. Charles J. Warren, from Sept. 1837, to April 1840; Rev. Walter Clarke, from May 1842. to May 1845; Rev. Robert C. Learned, from Dec. 1847. to Nov. 1858; Rev. Charles P. Grosvevor, from March 1859 to the present time.

It was intimated above that about the time of Mr. Cogswell's ordination, a part of the people formed a new ecclesiastical organization. They claimed, indeed, to be the original church of Canterbury. and retained the ancient book of records; but they were commonly known as the Separate Church, or perhaps the Strict Congregational Church of Canterbury. This in fact was the first of a number of churches that were organized about this time, not differing materially in theory, from the congregational churches of the present day, but more evangelic in sentiment, and more enthusiastic in their practice, than were these same churches and their pastors at that time. They were necessarily independent of all patronage from the civil authority, and were wont to oppose with great force of language, the system of ministerial rates, as then practiced.— Gradually some of their views came into general acceptance, and tho others were abandoned by them, until at length they

were dissolved, or united with other denominations. Thus the Separate Church in Canterbury, after a vigorous outset, during which, they erected a meeting house on the high ground west of the Green, and chose for themselves a pastor out of their own number,—Rev. Solomon Payne, ordained Sept. 1746, and died Oct. 25th, 1754,—began soon to lose ground. They indeed chose a second pastor, Rev. Joseph Marshall, ordained April, 1759, and dismissed April, 1768, but were never afterwards so provided. It is difficult indeed to trace their history particularly. About 1790, they removed their meeting house to the "North Society," so called, where it stood until the winter of 1852–'53, when it was taken down, having been some time in a ruinous condition. Various ministers had indeed been employed by the people in that vicinity at different periods, but the church had long since wasted away.

Just before Mr. Cogswell's dismission from the First Church, the Society of Westminster was incorporated by the General Assembly, including all the western part of the town, except a small portion already embraced in Hanover Society, Lisbon. The Church was gathered in this Society, November 20, 1770 and has had five pastors. Rev. John Staples, a native of Taunton, Mass., and graduate of New Jersey College, was ordained April 17, 1772, and continued his care of the Church till his death, which was occasioned by a putrid fever, Feb. 16. 1804, in the 61st year of his age. Rev. Erastus Learned, a native of Killingly, and graduate of Brown University, had been pastor at Charlton, Mass., was installed at Westminster, Feb. 6. 1805, and continued in charge till his death, Jan. 10, 1824. Rev. Israel Gurley Rose, who was a native of Coventry, and a graduate of Yale College, was ordained at Westminster, March 9, 1825, and dismissed Oct. 11, 1831. Rev. Asa King, a native of Marshfield, had been pastor at Pomfret and Killingworth, before he was installed at Westminster, Jan. 23, 1833, where he died Dec. 2, 1849 in his 80th year. Rev. Reuben S. Hazen, a native

of Danbridge, Vt., and graduate of Yale College, was pastor at Agawam, Mass., and Barkhamsted, before he was installed at Westminster Sept. 26th, 1849, where he still continues.

Other religious denominations have not flourished in this town. A Methodist class was organized many years since and then dissolved. Again reviving, this people held their meetings for some years in the Town House near the center of the town, and in 1858, removed to a house in the village, which had been erected about 14 years previously by parties attached to the Universalist faith. They are now regularly supplied with preachers by the Providence Conference.

A number of Baptist families in Canterbury attend meeting at Packerville and Unionville in Plainfield, but no other denomination has ever had a settled habitation in the Town.

Of the literary history of the town there is no need to speak largely. The public schools were at first kept in private houses and sometimes the same teacher migrated from neighborhood to neighborhood, teaching perhaps ten weeks at Obediah Johnson's, four weeks at Edward Raynsford's, and six weeks at Deliverance Brown's. By degrees the town fell into the district system, so long followed in Connecticut. No incorporated academy was ever established in Canterbury. Schools, dependent on the energy of individuals, have, at various times, been started and flourished for a season. This was the case in the early part of the century, when master John Adams began in his native town a career in instruction, which he afterwards continued with credit and usefulness in Plainfield, in Colchester and in Andover, Mass. Again, somewhat more than twenty years since, Miss Prudence Crandall established in this town a boarding school for young ladies, which her interest in the colored race, induced her to convert into a school for special benefit. So displeasing was this latter arrangement to the people of the town that measures were successfully taken to break up the school by the enactment and enforcement of a special statute law, for "such cases made and provided.,'

Of the civil and political history of the town, there is little need to speak. It bore its full share in the toils and trials of the Revolutionary war, furnishing according to tradition some thirty men for the army.

If there were space to enter into details about individuals or families, it might be shown that this town has furnished a goodly number of men to do service in various departments of human labor. Some thirty Congregational clergymen have originated here, besides some of other denominations. But such particulars must needs be omitted.

CANTERBURY

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar.
Marvin H. Sanger.

Selectmen,
Marshall Smith, Henry Kendall, Charles Adams, C. W. Goff, L. N. Apley.

CANTERBURY DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS,—CANTERBURY.

Ames Brothers, Carpenters and Builders.
Adams Perrin, Mason.
Baldwin Elijah, Physician and Surgeon.
Baldwin Elijah Jr., Physician and Surgeon.
Baldwin Rufus, Carpenter.
Bennett Charles, Carpenter.
Barber Smith, Physician and Surgeon.
Bond Daniel H. Shoe Maker.
Congdon Frederick, Blacksmith.
Crandall Hezekiah, manufacturer of Rope Yarn.
Eldridge John D. Painter.
Eldridge John C. Batting Mill and Agricultural Implements.
Eaton M. L. F. Shingle manufacturer.
Gordon Wm. H. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Jencks E. M. Hotel Keeper.
Kenyon Rodman, Grist Mill.
Palmer Joseph, Physician and Surgeon.
Robinson S. P. Judge of Probate.
Smith Washington, Blacksmith.
Smith John, Cotton Yarn and Twine manufacturer.
Sanger Marvin H. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Sweet Robert L. Carpenter.
Safford Thomas, Saw and Shingle Mill.
Safford Dwight, Saw, Shingle and Clover Mill.

P. O. ADDRESS—WESTMINSTER.

Backus Isaac, Stove manufacturer.
Brown Waterman, Carriage manufacturer.
Hyde Nehemiah, manufacturer of Children's Carriages.
Park Norman, manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.
Robinson, Fowler & Co., manufacturer of Hollow Ware, Stoves and Agricultural Implements.
Smith Eleazer, Saw, Shingle and Carding Mill.
Spicer Peter, Wheel manufacturer.

P. O. ADDRESS—PLAINFIELD.

Leavens J. & Son., Cotton goods manufacturers.

HISTORY OF CHAPLIN.

Chaplin is one of the young towns of the county, its birth dating in the present century. It was incorporated into a town in 1822, taking parts of the towns of Mansfield, Hampton, and Windham. The principal part had existed since 1809 as a parish in the town of Mansfield and took its name from Dea. Benjamin Chaplin, who left a donation to be used for the benefit of the society.

A few years since great attention was paid in this and neighboring towns, to the culture of the Mulberry and the raising of silk worms. Every farm had its orchard and all the females were engaged in the feeding and care of the worms, but of late years this branch of agriculture has almost wholly died out.

The town is intersected by the Natchaug river, a never failing stream of water, which passes through it diagonally from the northeast to the southwest. On this stream are many valuable mill-seats, and eligible sites for factories or water-works of any description. The surface of the town is generally uneven, with a soil considerably strong and fertile, particularly in the valley of the Natchaug, where may be found as good land as in any part of the state. The distance from Brooklyn, the county seat, is 11 miles, from Norwich 22 miles, from Hartford 33 miles.

Among the original settlers in the easterly section of Mansfield, was Deacon Benjamin Chaplin, who removed from that part of the town of Hampton which formerly belonged to

Pomfret, and located himself near where the meeting house now stands, in the present town of Chaplin. To his energetic efforts, in a great measure, was owing the formation of a society here, which was incorporated by the Legislature in 1809, and called Chaplin, after the name of its friend and benefactor. In 1822, this society obtained an act of incorporation, as a town, by its present name. A church was formed here, May 31st, 1810, with whom the Rev. David Avery labored as an evangelist some length of time; but it remained without any settled minister until the year 1820, when the Rev. Jared Andrus was ordained as pastor. His ministry continued ten years, when he was dismissed in consequence of some dissatisfaction among the people of his charge. His successor, Rev. Lent S. Hough, was ordained August 17th, 1831, and continued as stated pastor till December 20th, 1836, when he was dismissed in compliance with his own request. The present pastor is Rev. Francis Williams. The Ecclesiastical Society here have a permanent fund, amounting to $5,000, secured by bond and mortgage, the interest of which is devoted "toward the support of the gospel ministry." Among the principal donors of this fund was Dea. Benjamin Chaplin, who contributed the sum of £300. In works of benevolence and charity, Dea. Chaplin was ever found among the foremost of his day. He was an economist of the "old school," and the strict attention with which he managed his farm and all his domestic concerns, enabled him to accumulate wealth rapidly, and to add yearly to his possessions, until he became the owner at one time of 3,000 acres of land, including a very considerable part of the town which now bears his name.

CHAPLIN DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS—CHAPLIN.

Bill Lester, Grocery Store.
Canada Harlen, Merchant.
Dickey & Canada, Paper manufacturers.
Eaton Edwin, Carpenter.
Griggs D. A. & N. Spindles and Plow woods.
Lincoln Allen, Variety Store.
Rindge Erastus, Variety Store.
Spafford & Co., Wagon Makers.
Witter Orrin, Physician and Surgeon.
Witter Orrin Jr., Physician and Surgeon.

CHAPLIN
TOWN GOVERNMENT,

Clerk and Treasurer,
Erastus Rindge.

Registrar,
Orrin Witter.

Selectmen,
David A. Griggs, Seth S. Chapman, John S. Ross.

HISTORY OF EASTFORD.

This town was originally a Parish in the town of Ashford, and its early history is identical with that town.

The Church was formed Sept. 23d, 1778. Its Pastors have been as follows:

Andrew Judson, ordained December 13th, 1778, died Nov. 15th 1804.

Hollis Sampson, installed Dec. 6th, 1809, dismissed May 18, 1816.

Reuben Torrey, ordained June 1, 1820, dismissed April 20, 1840.

Francis Williams, ordained September 20th, 1841, dismissed November 12, 1851.

Charles Chamberlin, installed April 14, 1858.

The town of Eastford was incorporated in 1847. It includes in addition to the original Eastford society a part of the Ashford society. The town has more varied and beautiful scenery than Ashford, though possessing the same general features.—Crystal Pond, a beautiful sheet of water in the northern part of the town, is, as it has been for years, a favorite resort for pleasure parties from this and neighboring places.

One of the most striking natural features of the town is "The Devil's Rock" a large flat rock just above the surface of the ground, having on its top a number of tracks indented into the stone, evidently made when it was in a soft state. There are tracks of men, dogs cows, sheep and hogs, and in one place a

mark of a cloven foot, said to be that of the "Gentleman in Black". The whole forms one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the State.

Eastford has had her share of the distinguished men who have gone out from this county to do honor to themselves and to the place of their birth. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished member of Congress, and the speaker of the late Extra Session, was born here. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who has borne such a distinguished part during the late troubles in Missouri, and has fallen, bravely fighting at the head of his men, was also a native of the place. He was a relative by his mother, to the brave Col. Thomas Knowlton, of Revolutionary memory, and was a gallant and efficient officer.

The teacher, who had charge of the district school, to which Gen. Lyon went when a boy, is still living, and represents him as a lad of uncommon industry and perseverance. Though so lately brought to notice, his brilliant career had turned upon him the eyes of a nation. His death has been felt as a national loss. The town and county which gave him to his country, will ever preserve his memory by the side of a Putnam and a Knowlton.

EASTFORD DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—EASTFORD.

Arnold Ezra P. Boots and Shoes.
Burnham H. B. Variety Store.
Chapin Darius, Blacksmith.
Cheney Wm. E. Wagon Maker.
Dorsett George Store and Hotel.
Keith J. M. & Co., Stocking Yarn manufacturers.
Skinner Jonas, Mattrass manufacturer.
Sly Mansfield, Saw and Grist mill.

P. O. ADDRESS—NORTH ASHFORD.

Allen Z. N. Variety Store.
Morse Orin, Saw and Shingle mill.

P. O. ADDRESS—PHŒNIXVILLE.

Latham Joseph B. Saw and Grist mill.
Potter A. H. Saw and Grist mill.
Wheaton S. Variety Store.

EASTFORD TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk and Treasurer.
Joseph D. Barrows.

Registrar.
John B. Adams.

Selectmen.
Jos. B. Latham, Ezra Arnold, Horatio Carpenter.

HISTORY OF HAMPTON.

Hampton was incorporated as a town in 1786. It was mostly formed from the second society of Windham, which was formed as a society in 1720, and was called Kennedy or Windham village. The place appears to have been so named from a Mr. Kennedy, who with his family were the first settlers in the society. They located themselves about two miles south of the Congregational church. It is believed that the first settlers came into this town about the year 1708. John Clark, the fourth settler, located himself nearly two miles northwest from the centre; Nathaniel Flint, one mile and a half to the southeast; William and John Durkee, and George Martin, near the centre; Nathaniel Kingsbury located himself about three miles to the northwest. Daniel Denison, two miles north; James Utley, two miles and a half, and Ebenezer Griffin, one mile and a half to the northeast. Benjamin Bedlock, John Preston and John Holt, were also among the first settlers. The first meeting house lasted till 1754, when it was removed and a new one erected, which is the church now standing.

"The Congregational church in Hampton was organized June 5th, 1723, consisting of 17 members, the descendants of many of which are yet inhabitants of the town. Upon the same day, Rev. William Billings was ordained their pastor. He died May 22d, 1733, aged 36 years. His successor, Rev. Samuel Mosely, was ordained May 15th, 1734, and died July

26, 1791, in the 83d year of his age and 57th year of his ministry. Rev. Ludovicus Weld, the next pastor, was ordained Oct. 27th, 1792, and at his request, in consequence of ill health, was dismissed March 2d, 1824." Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, was installed May 26th, 1824.

The present pastor is Rev. George Soule.

The surface of the town is uneven, being considerably hilly. The soil is a gravelly loam, considerably strong and fertile, and is well adapted for grazing. Agriculture is the principal business of the inhabitants. The principal and central village of the town is situated on the summit of a considerably elevated hill, 35 miles from Hartford and 6 from Brooklyn. The first mail opened in Hampton was on January 31st, 1820.

About forty five years since, a sect of reformers, calling themselves *Christ-ians*, caused considerable excitement in this and some of the adjoining towns. They had a house of worship in this town, called the Goshen meeting house, (from a neighborhood of that name,) about two miles westerly from the centre of the town. They appear to have been extravagant in their manner of conducting their meetings: it is stated that they were so noisy as to be heard the distance of two miles. It is also stated, that in order to humble themselves, and become literally like little children, they have been known to crawl or creep on the floor, roll over one another, &c. In some cases they would so far neglect their worldly business as to leave their cows unmilked, &c. A Mr. Smith and Mr. Varnum, appear to have been their principal preachers, or leaders. Varnum induced some of the people, over whom he had a great influence, to move with him to Ohio, and there establish a pure and holy church, and enjoy a kind of Paradise on earth. The people, however, that went with him, were generally miserably disappointed; Varnum turned Shaker, and advised those over whom he had influence to follow his example, which was to some extent followed.

The first *Christ-ians* come to Hampton in 1816: they were also called Smithites, from one Elias Smith, who appears to have been one of the founders of this sect. Varnum pretended to have special revelations from God, that such and such persons must give him some particular article, or a sum of money. In one instance, he went to a man who was then a justice of the peace, and told him that it was revealed to him, that he must give him his horse. The justice, thinking this rather a hard requisition, as he had already given him considerable in this way, asked if one half would not do, as the horse was a valuable one. Varnum reluctantly consented, on the ground that the revelation went for the whole; he however promised the owner of the horse, that he would pay him back one half its value. Varnum took the horse and went off, but never fulfilled his promise. Varnum induced his followers, both male and female, old and young, to make a full confession of their sins in public, without regard to any of the generally received opinions of propriety or decency.

HAMPTON TOWN GOVERNMENT,

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar.

Edgar H. Newton.

Selectmen,

Patrick H. Pearl, Alfred Hammond, Jere Church.

HAMPTON DIRECTORY,

P. O· ADDRESS,—HAMPTON.

Brown Wm. & Son, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Button Chas. C. Harness maker.
Bagington Leander, Machinist.
Cady Elijah, Blacksmith.
Cleveland C. F. Attorney at Law.
Fuller J. H. Blacksmith.
Greenslit David, High Sheriff.
Holt Newton M. Harness Maker.
Holt George M. Carpenter and Joiner.
Hughes Dyer, Physician and Surgeon.
Litchfield Andrew M. Dealer in lumber.
Mosely E. S. Fancy Pin Manufacturer.
Snow G. G. Hotel Keeper.
Tiffany H. D. Grocery Store.
Williams Roger S. Blacksmith.

DAVID GREENSLIT,
SHERIFF OF WINDHAM COUNTY.
OFFICE,—IN C. F. CLEVELAND'S OFFICE.

C. F. CLEVELAND,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
HAMPTON, CT.

HISTORY OF KILLINGLY.

KILLINGLY was first settled about the year 1700. An act was passed in 1708, granting the inhabitants the privileges and immunities of a township, which then included in its limits the town of Thompson. The land was purchased of the colony, and the grant was signed by Gov. Saltonstall at New Haven, Oct. 13th, 1709.

Among the early settlers, whose descendants inhabit the same spot, were Messrs. Joseph Cady, James Danielson, Sampson Howe, and Ephraim Warren. The first white person buried here, was a female of Mr. Cady's family, the precise year of her death is forgotten. Her grave is still to be seen; but as it always happens in early settlements, the graves of that period were left without any inscription. The oldest date to be found is 1720, and marks the burial of an individual of the same family.

The first settlers were all athletic men, and inured to hardships; yet they made but little improvement, on account of the roughness of the soil and the depredations of the Indians. The aborigines of this part of the country, were a branch of the Nipmuck tribe, who were acknowledged to be less fierce and warlike than the Pequots; but though the lives of the settlers were not often endangered, yet they suffered great annoyance from their savage neighbors, who, being deprived of most of their game by the progress of the settlement, thought themselves justified in requiring the balance in the form of provisions, which the whites dared not refuse, notwithstanding the daily

call of their red friends. These sons of the forest sometimes travelled in companies of fifty or sixty, and took up their quarters at one house. They seldom showed violence to the inmates to obtain admission, yet they often employed artifice with wonderful success. For after they had been kept over night, eight or nine more would be found the next morning, whom they had contrived to conceal with their Pappooses, thus making their number apparently smaller than it really was, in order to gain admission more readily. While the whites and Indians in this manner had constant communication, and were on friendly terms with each other, they used to engage in favorite sports, by which they tested their comparative strength and ability. In this respect the whites were in no degree inferior to the red men. As an example we may mention the following circumstance:—

Mr. Cady, soon after his arrival, was one day mowing in his lot at the foot of Mashentuck hill, when an Indian came from an adjoining wood, and expressed a desire to try a wrestling match with the white man. Cady, without hesitation, dropped his scythe and grappled with his savage friend, who struggled long and hard to throw him down. But he, knowing that by a display of strength and skill he might render the Indians less prone to hostility, was determined not to be worsted in this encounter; he made a desperate effort, and succeeded in throwing his antagonist. But unexpectedly the head of the Indian struck on the points of the stubs of the brush just mown, which pierced his skull and killed him instantly.

Many of these Indians embraced Christianity, and became partially civilized. The celebrated Sampson Occum, of the Mohegan tribe, preached among them a few times. But the continual wars they had with other tribes, made it impossible to persuade many of them to conform to the precepts of the Gospel. As already intimated, the aborigines of this quarter were less fierce and warlike than the Pequots; yet the settlers were not entirely unprotected in case of sudden emergency, which had some influence in keeping their savage neighbors at

peace. Two forts were built at the north parish and another at Danielsonville.

On only one occasion were the whites in danger. A war like tribe came from the country south of Killingly, with the intention of murdering the whole white population. They arrived at a plain a quarter of a mile north of Alexander's Lake, and encamped beneath a large white oak tree, The settlers being apprised of their arrival, were busy in preparation for defence. One of them, in the mean time, sallied forth alone to the spot where the red men were assembled. At the same moment the Sachem was seen climbing the oak to reconnoitre the country. He had scarcely time to look, when he felt the bullet of the settler, who, knowing him to be the chief, had deliberately raised his musket, and given him a fatal wound. Though the individual who did this bold act was alone, yet the Indians, fearing that more lay concealed, and being without a leader, gave up the expedition. The same day, troops arrived from Massachusetts, and encamped over night on the plain which the Indians had abandoned. The next day, they proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, after burying one of their number, who had died of sickness.

Though the Indians of this quarter did not greatly annoy the whites, yet they frequently had quarrels with other tribes.—The following tradition illustrates this.

The Narragansetts residing near Stonington, on the sea shore, invited the Nipmucks to come down and attend a feast of shell fish. The invitation was accepted, they partook of the fish, were highly pleased, and in return invited the Narragansetts to come up and partake of a feast of lamprey eels, which was to be ready after "two moons". At the appointed time, a considerable portion of the tribe, leaving their squaws behind to cultivate the ground, proceeded on their way to share the hospitality of their friends in Killingly. They arrived in safety, and found the feast all prepared. Both parties seated themselves on logs, and the squaws were ordered to bring forward the fish in the kettles in which they had been cooked. A con-

venient supply was then provided for each of the guests, who, perceiving that they were cooked without dressing, were disgusted, and refused to partake. As it was too late to remedy the matter, there was a pause. Ashamed and vexed to think they had invited the Narragansetts to travel thirty miles to attend a feast of which they could not partake, the Nipmucks proceeded to hard words, to which their guests retorted with too much spirit to be borne. The Nipmucks seized their weapons, and attacked their guests, who were unarmed. Many Nipmucks fell, but of the Narragansetts all perished but two, who crossed the Quinnebaug and fled to their tribe, bearing the news of the massacre.

Not long after, the remaining portion of the tribe came up, armed with bows and arrows, to avenge the slaughter of their countrymen. Their march was on the western side of the Quinebaug in Brooklyn, till they arrived about half a mile below Danielsonville, where the Nipmucks were encamped on the east side of the river. The latter saw them coming, and hastened to give them battle; being warmly received, however, they dug a trench in the sandy soil on the bank of the river, and repelled the Narragansetts, who, being unable to cross, entrenched themselves on the other side, Both parties, being greatly exasperated, continued fighting three days. The surviving Narragansetts, at the end of the third day, retreated, leaving the Nipmucks to bury their dead. The tradition adds, that on account of the transaction, the earth around the spot was blasted by a curse, so that to this day not a blade of grass will grow over the bodies of the murdered Narragansetts.

By such petty contests and the treachery of the whites, the Indians of this part of the country have gradually passed away. Within the memory of those still living, an aged and pious female, named Martha, the last lineal descendant of the tribe residing here. has gone to repose in the burial place of her race, and no red people have been seen here since, except occasionally in small bands for the purpose of fishing.

The first meeting house erected in Killingly. stood on a plain a quarter of a mile south of the present building at the north parish. It was subsequently removed to the spot on Break-

neck hill, given to the town as a burial ground by Mr. Eliezer Warren. Afterwards it occupied the ground where the town house now stands, at which place one of its pastors was Mr. Burroughs, father of the celebrated rogue. The present building, which stands at the north parish, is placed on the highest ground in Killingly, (now East Putnam), in view of Thompson and Pomfret meeting houses. The first pastor was Rev. John Fisk. It contained at its organization, Oct. 19th, 1715, eleven members.

Two other churches were subsequently organized, one at Westfield, and another at the south parish, and were all of the Congregational denomination. The church edifice of the Westfield society, was taken down in 1855, and a new one erected at a little distance from the site of the first one, in the village of West Killingly, one of the most beautiful and commodious houses of worship in the county or state.

The first meeting relative to the formation of this church organization was held June 29th, 1801, and an ecclesiastical council was convened Aug. 25th, 1801, when the church was formed, consisting of thirteen members.

Rev. Gordon Johnson, the first pastor, was ordained and installed Dec. 12th, 1804, and dismissed January, 1809.

Rev. Roswell Whitmore, ordained and installed January 13, 1813, and dismissed May 2, 1843.

Rev. Thomas O. Rice, ordained and installed January 1st 1845, and dismissed March 25th, 1856.

Rev. T. T. Waterman, installed January 20th, 1858, and dismissed January 30th, 1861.

Rev. W. W. Davenport, ordained and installed August 21st 1861.

A curious fact is related of one of the first pastors of the north parish church, who was accustomed to keep credit of the presents made him by his parishoners. In reading the credits for one week, it was found they consisted of four lines, making

an harmonious couplet with perfect rhyme and measure. We give it in the form current at the present day :—

Nell Alexander	- -	a few little fishes
David Copp	- -	a goose
Sampson Howe	- -	a junk of beef
J. Dean	- - -	a pair of shoes !

The most delightful portion of Killingly, in respect to scenery is around a small sheet of water, with an outlet to the Quinebaug, lying in the western part of the town, formerly known to the Indians as Lake Mashapaug, but now called Alexander's Lake. To account for the origin of this lake, a singular tradition has been handed down to us by the aborigines. It is as follows :—

In ancient times, when the red men had long enjoyed prosperity, when they had found plenty of game in the woods, and fish in the pond and rivers, they at length fixed a time for a general powow, a sort of festival for eating, drinking, smoking, singing and dancing. The spot chosen for this purpose was a sandy hill, or mountain, covered with tall pines, occupying the situation where the lake now lies. The pow-wow lasted four days in succession, and was to continue longer, had not the Great Spirit, enraged at the licentiousness which prevailed there, resolved to punish them. Accordingly, while the red people in immense numbers were capering about upon the summit of the mountain, it suddenly "gave way" beneath them, and sunk to a great depth, when the water from below rushed up and covered them all, except one good old squaw, who occupied one of the peaks, which now bears the name of Loon's Island. It is said that in a clear day, when there is no wind and the surface of the lake is smooth, the huge trunks and leafless branches of gigantic pines may be occasionally seen in the deepest part of the water, some of them reaching almost to the surface, in such huge and gigantic forms as to startle the beholder .

As regards the other portions of the scenery there is nothing remarkable. The hills are still covered with forests ; but the vales, through which flow the principal rivers, are lined with factory villages.

East Killingly, situated in the eastern part of the town, is a thriving village. The principal business is cotton manufacturing. There are three churches, two Baptist and one Advent.

Dayville, in the northern part of the town, on the Norwich & Worcester railroad, is also engaged in manufacturing, principally Satinets. There is one Congregational church here.

West Killingly, is the largest and most important village in the town. It was united, with the village of East brooklyn, in 1850, into the Borough of Danielsonville. The railroad station is Danielsonville, and the Post Office address West Killingly. It is a flourishing village, largely engaged in manufactures. There are three churches here, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist and 1 Advent.

There are several other small villages in the town, mostly engaged in manufacture.

KILLINGLY DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—WEST KILLINGLY.

Ames Anthony, Town Clerk and Registrar.
Allen Nathan, Iron Foundry.
Bacon William C. Furniture and Coffins.
Bacon A. F. Cabinet Maker.
Barker John A. Ambrotypist.
Bargeron P. F. Variety store.
Bennett Miss H. Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Brown William, Grocery store and Coffins.
Burlingham D. P. Groceries and Provisions,
Burlingham E. & E. P. Agents patent Boiler Feeder.
Bussey James, Shoemaker.
Burdick C. L. Boarding-house Keeper.
Carpenter E. Judge Sup. Court.
Capron O. M. Cotton Waste and Batting.
Card Job D. Wagon Maker.
Chapman Benj. F. Meat and Provisions.
Chamberlin John P. Books and Stationery.
Chamberlin Andrew, Carpenter and Joiner.
Chamberlin Harvey, Stone Mason.
Chamberlin Elisha, Carpenter and Joiner.
Chamberlin William A. Merchant Tailor.
Chollar W. H. Clerk Danielson Mfg. Co.
Cochrane James L. Carpenter and Joiner.
Crandall C. & Son. [C. C.] Druggists and Apothecaries.
Clark Wm. Barber.
Currier A. J. Ready-made Clothing.
Cundall E. L. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Danielson George, Cotton Manufacturer.
Dimick, Daniel, Painter.

Day Horace, (see Spaulding, Day & Co.)
Day Thomas M, " "
Edwards Rockwell, Confectionery.
Farnham C. H. Vender of Patent Rights.
Fagan A. H. Dentist.
Franklin S. W. Merchant Tailor.
Frissell Elisha, Boot and Shoe maker.
Gleason Sylvanus, Depot Master.
Graves Asa, Gunsmith.
Griffiths George, Wagon maker.
Hyde Silas & Co., Furniture, Stoves and Hard-ware.
Hoar Hiram, Miller.
Hammond S. T. Sewing Machines.
Hutchins C. E. Hotel keeper.
Hutchins Henry, Groceries.
Hammond Henry, Railroad Commissioner.
Hutchins Samuel, Physician and Surgeon.
Johnson B. R. Physician and Surgeon.
Kenyon John S. Harness maker,
Keech Ephraim, Blacksmith.
Keech Chester, Wagon Maker.
Leavans Willard, Power-Loom Harness manufacturer.
Leavens George, Dry Goods.
Lyon R. F. Druggist and Apothecary.
Logee J. K. Baker.
Logee L. L. Confectionery.
Martin Earl, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Martin J. W. Physician and Surgeon.
Mills C. S. Music Teacher.
Moore Orin, Blacksmith.
Miller J. R. Confectionary.
Niles George A. Shingle and Grist mill.
Perkins Joshua, Dentist.
Peckham Amos, Minnetexit House.
Pidge Jacob, Confectionary.
Randall Levi, Shoe maker.
Reynolds G. H. Groceries.
Ricketson Samuel, Merchant Tailor.
Ricketson Wm. Painter.
Read H. N. Wood Turner.
Roderick M. Merchant Tailor.

Short Wm. S. Reed manufacturer.
Shumway Noah, Shoe maker.
Shumway T. D. Dentist.
Stevens John, (see S. Hyde & Co.)
Snow John, Ready-made Clothing.
Snow Joseph, Livery Stable.
Stone J. Q. A. Publisher Transcript.
Stone Wm. A. Providence & Danielsonville Stage Line.
Sanford Brothers Marble Workers.
Spaulding Day & Co Carpenters.
Scranton A. G. Painter.
Sears Miss S. Milliner.
Truesdell George. Carpenter.
Wiggin Wm. Boot & Shoe Maker.
Warren Lysander. Deputy Sheriff.
Worden Lewis, Attawaugan Hotel.
Washburn Mrs. E. M. Dress Maker.
Wilson Andrew S. Machinist.
Waldo John & S. S. Provisions & Groceries.
Whitmore Nelson, Manufacturer.
Young E. S. Manufacturer.
Young Abner, Shoe manufacturer.
Young Jerry, Carpenter.

P. O. ADDRESS—KILLINGLY.

Ballou Oliver, Soap Manufacturer.
Atwood John, Super Williamsville Mill.
Blanchard George, Carpenter.
Burlingame E. R. Saw and Grist mill.
Ballard Isaac P. Lumber.
Bugbee E. H. Clerk in Williamsville mill.
Chase Harvey. Miller.
Daniels Dan A. Manufacturer.
Evans Thomas J. Livery Stable.
Eldridge Aaron, Blacksmith.
Hammond Justin, Physician and Surgeon.
Jencks Leavens, Carpenter.
Kingsbury George, Hotel keeper.
Lewis O. J. Hard-ware.
Leland James P. Ax Handles.
Potter Warren, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Sayles S. & H. Satinet manufacturers.
Spooner Wm. A. Watch repairer.
Wells S. W. Depot master.
Withey Jonas, Carriage maker.
Woodard Horace, Hotel keeper.
Webster E. dealer in Iron.

P. O. ADDRESS,—EAST KILLINGLY.

Bartlett Almond, & Co. Groceries.
Bartlett Welcome, manufacturer.
Bennett Solomon, Broom manufacturer.
Babbitt Silas, Carpenter.
Babson James, Machinist.
Chase Giles, Surveyor.
French Thomas J. Hotel Keeper.
Hill E. A. Physician and Surgeon.
Hammond O. C. Variety store,
Kelly John, Lumber dealer.
Law Paris, Miller.
Murray John, Merchant Tailor.
Mitchell Orin D. Miller.
Newton Wm. A. Confectionery.
Pettengill Daniel, Butcher.
Oatley Joseph, Stone Mason
Paine Almond M. Judge of Probate.
Paine & Reynolds, Groceries.
Pray Thomas, manufacturer.
Spencer Daniel, Surveyor.
Smith Silas. Blacksmith.
Truesdell John B. Agent Robinson mill.
Tucker Geo. A. Miller.
Whitman Samuel, Wagon maker.
Westcott Henry, manufacturer.

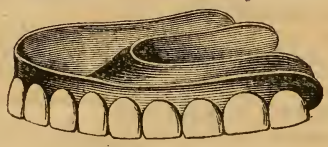
KILLINGLY TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar.
Anthony Ames.

Selectmen,
Isaac B. Ballard, Horace E. Davis, O. J Lewis, Leonard Day, Waldo Bartlett.

DR. J. PERKINS,

DENTIST,



OFFICE, : : : : ARCADE BUILDING,

Danielsonville, Conn.

Furnishes the three styles of Teeth, viz :

PLAIN TEETH,

on pure Gold or Silver Plates.

GUM TEETH, ON THE SAME.

—AND—

BLOCK TEETH ON VULCANITE PLATES,

with all recent improvements,

Block Teeth on Vulcanite Base,

are considered superior, by those wearing them, to all others, for strength, lightness, cleanliness, perfect adaption and comfort to the wearer.

Prices will be lower and terms more favorable than by any other Dentist in the County, and workmanship not excelled by any in the profession.

References given to persons in this and adjoining towns now using my work of various styles.

Repairing done as usual. Gold or Silver Fillings always warranted and Ether used in extraction, so as to avoid (in most cases) all pain.

ATTAWAUGAN HOTEL,

Danielsonville, Conn.

L. WORDEN, - PROPRIETOR.

Is now open for the reception of transient and permanent custom, being thoroughly furnished in the best style. The Proprietor offers the inducements of a first class house to those who may favor him with their patronage.

ATTAWAUGAN

Livery Stables.

In connection with the above house, (in the rear,) the subscriber still continues to provide the traveling public with conveyances of every description.

KIND AND SAFE HORSES,

with or without drivers, with comfortable and stylish carriages, chaises or hacks, furnished at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

Teams and attendance furnished at Funerals,

Pleasure Parties, &c. Also, passengers carried to and from the cars.

Office in the Hotel.

L. WORDEN, Proprietor.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of

☞ CLOTHS ☜

in Eastern Connecticut, consisting in part of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Light, Medium and Heavy Over Coatings,

of all kinds; Summer Goods in great variety.

HATS AND CAPS,

of all descriptions. A large and carefully selected stock of Furnishing Goods, such as

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES HOSE, &c.

THE BEST CUTTER

In this part of the State will be found here

A select stock of

NICE READY-MADE CLOTHING

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All our work is done by careful and experienced workmen, and we warrant it to give satisfaction.

Store in Attawaugan Building, Danielsonville.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

C. C. CHAMBERLIN, Salesman.

ROCKWELL F. LYON,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Where can be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, HERBS, ROOTS,

Glass, Varnishes, Brushes,

SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, BRACES,

GOLD & SILVER LEAF, COLORS,

Glazier's Points,

Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Confectionary, &c.

IN THE STATE.

A very choice selection of

TEAS,

VERY LOW.

ALSO, PURE CREAM TARTAR AND SPICES

Every article warranted as recommended.

S. HYDE & CO.

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

AND

HARD-WARE.

The Subscribers, having erected a

NEW AND COMMODIOUS STORE,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Furniture, suited to the wants of the People of this County, consisting in part of

SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

MIRRORS, CHAMBER SETTS OF ALL STYLES.

Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, Curtain Fixtures.

Also, A Large Assortment of

COOKING, OFFICE & PARLOR STOVES,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Ploughs, Cultivators, and other Farming Tools,

and all other kinds of Hardware, Woodenware.

LEAD AND OIL,

Repairing of Iron and Tin ware done by an experienced workman. ☞ Picture Frames made to order.

S. HYDE & CO.

A. G. SCRANTON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE

PAINTER,

Imitations of all kinds of

MARBLE, WOOD AND STONE, CHINA GLOSSING,

Paper Hanging, Plain and Decorative.

GILDING AND EMBOSSING

ON GLASS.

SHOP IN THE BASEMENT OF

ROTHWELL HALL, · DANIELSONVILLE.

JOHN A BARKER,

AMBROTYPE ARTIST,

Main street, - Danielsonville.

Would call the attention of the public to the splendid pictures which he is now taking, and especially to the new style

THE SERANOTYPE,

which for elegance of finish and durability, cannot be surpassed I would further add, that perfect satisfaction is guaranteed for all pictures costing over 25 cents.

Copying from Daguerreotypes and all the various kinds of pictures taken at the lowest prices.

N. SHUMWAY,

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE AND REPAIRED,

Shop foot of Academy street.

EARL MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE, ARCADE BUILDING.

Wm. C. BACON,

No. 1, Arcade Building, - Danielsonville.

Paper Hangings; Oil Cloths; Carpets;

Furniture, Cages, Pictures and Frames.

☞Particular attention given to furnishing Coffins and Shrouds, at all times.

S. GLEASON,

Dealer in

Swan Island and Peruvian

GUANO,

Coe's & Loyd's Phosphates, Plaster and Ground Bone.

Office at the Depot.

REFRESHMENT SALOON

in the Depot, where can be found at all times,

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY,

Tea, Coffee, Pies and Cakes,

SODA WATER

and everything that can be found in a first class Saloon.

S. GLEASON, Proprietor.

J. WALDO & CO.,

Having completed their

NEW BRICK BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Academy streets, have now removed to it, where they now offer for sale all articles that they have formerly dealt in, viz:

GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN,

LIME, HAIR, CEMENT,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

And all articles commonly kept in a country store.

We shall be happy to see all our old customers. and as many new ones as may find it for their interest to favor us with a call. We still hold to our old motto :—

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

WILLIAM WIGGIN,

manufacturer of

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES,

Particular attention paid to Repairing Boots & Shoes.

Shop in Davis' Brick Block, - Danielsonville.

A. F. BACON,

CABINET MAKER,

Particular attention paid to Painting Blinds. Shop in Eagle mill, Summer street, Danielsonville.

A. S. WILSON,

MACHINIST,

Eagle Mill, Summer street, - Danielsonville.

EDWARD L. CUNDALL,

(Successor to Carpenter & Cundall,)

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Arcade Building, - : Danielsonville.

A. H. FAGAN,

PRACTICAL DENTIST,

Office opposite the Methodist Church, Danielsonville.

JAMES L. COCHRAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

☞ Sash, Blinds and Doors furnished to order.

SANFORD BROS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, &c.

H. D. Sanford, Webster, Ms., M. L Sanford, Danielsonville.

Mrs. E. M. WASHBURN,

DRESS MAKER,

OPPOSITE THE ARCADE.

WILLARD LEAVANS,

Manufacturer of

POWER-LOOM HARNESSES.

SPAULDING, BAY & CO.,

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,

Eagle Mill, Summer street.

J. W. RICHARDS & CO.,

Providence & Danielsonville Daily Stage Line,

Leave Providence at 11 A. M., every day, Sundays excepted, Danielsonville at 7 1-2 A. M.

TRANSCRIPT

JOB PRINTING

OFFICE.

During the past few months we have added to our office

Two New Presses;

(the Job Press being of the most modern pattern,) and other printing materials, which give us facilities for doing all kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

in the most modern style and at reasonable prices, at our office in

DANIELSONVILLE,

Pamphlets, Show Bills, Shop Bills, Bill Heads, Posters, Circulars, Manufacturers Tags, Business & Wedding Cards, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Done in the best manner, at short notice.

The Windham County Transcript,

A Local Family Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By J. Q. A. STONE, Editor and Proprietor.

☞ The Transcript is a County Paper, containing all the

County News, War News, and a general summary of all the News of the Day.

Terms:* $1,50 *per year, invariably in advance.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable prices.

G H. REYNOLDS,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Groceries, Flour and Grain,

CEMENT, LIME & HAIR.

PERUVIAN GUANO;

and Lloyd's Super-phosphate of Lime,

FARMING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

GRASS SEED,

BEST DAIRY SALT,

and all other articles kept in a first class Grocery Store. I am prepared te sell as low as can be bought elsewhere.

At the Old Stand, Nos. 1 & 2 Mechanic street,
DANIELSONVILLE.

ELISHA FRISSELL;

Manufacturer of

Custom Boots & Shoes,

SEWED AND PEGGED.

☞ All work warranted to suit. ☜

Shop on Cottage street, nearly opposite the Engine House, Danielsonville

---

B. R. JOHNSON, M. D.

would respectfully inform the citizens of Danielsonville and vicinity that he has concluded to become a resident of this place. and offers his professional services to the public.

Dr. J. has had six years' experience in the hospitals of New York.

☞ Residence in the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Snow, west side of the railroad.

Refers to Dr. Parsons, Providence ; Dr. Tracy, Norwich.

JOHN S. KENYON,

HARNESS AND REPAIR SHOP,

Opposite the Arcade, - Danielsonville.

The subscriber makes and keeps constantly on hand,

All kinds and styles of Harnesses,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Particular attention paid to Repairing, Cleaning and Oiling Harnesses.

Whips, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Blankets Nets, Grass Cloth Sheets, &c.

☞ Harness Trimmings constantly on hand.

J. K. LOGEE,

BREAD CRACKER AND CAKE BAKER,

At his new Bakery on Main street.

DANIEL DIMICK;

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

S. T. HAMMOND.

AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON,S

SEWING MACHINES,

HORACE WOODARD,

DAYVILLE HOTEL

DAYVILLE, CT.

WM. A. NEWTON,

FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY AND CIGARS,

East Killingly.

THOMAS PARKER,

DAYVILLE, CT.,

Has in store, a large stock of Goods, consisting of

Broadcloths, Doeskins,

CASSIMERES, &C,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

an extensive assortment, and fashionable styles, warranted to fit and sold cheap. A large assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.

☞ CUSTOM TAILORING.☜

In the style of our Garments and the quality of our goods, we intend to acknowledge no superior in Windham County. Call and see our goods and styles, and the prices will suit reasonable customers

---

JOHN MURRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Ready-made Clothing always on hand. - - East Killingly.

ALMOND BARTLETT & CO,

Dry Goods, Groceries & Crockery.

East Killingly.

HISTORY OF PLAINFIELD.

In June, 1659, Gov. Winthop obtained liberty of the Assembly to purchase a large tract at Quinnebaug. He had already, in 1653, made a purchase of the native proprietors, of the lands comprized in the townships of Plainfield and Canterbury, lying on both sides of the Quinnebaug. There was but a small number of families on the lands at the time, and the planters were scarce until the year 1689, when a number of people, chiefly from Massachusettts, made a purchase of the heirs of Gov. Winthrop, and began settlements in the northern part of the tract. In May. 1699, the General Assembly vested the inhabitants with town privileges, and the next year it was named Plainfield. We give below a copy of the original deed from the Winthrops.

To all people to whom this present act and Deed shall come, Greeting :—Whereas the Hon'ble John Winthrop, Esqr. Late Gov'r of the Collony of Connecticott, in New England, deceased, Did Long since, to witt, in the year 1653, purchase of the Indian sachems, then Inhabitants and native Proprietors of a Considerable Tract of Land in the Quinebaug Country, on both side the river called the Quinebaug River; which said purchase was afterwards allowed of by the Gen'll assembly of the said Collony of Connecticott with liberty to settle a Plantation there, and whereas by the approbation, direction and allowance of John Winthrop Esqr., the now present Gov'r. of said Collony, and Maj'r Gen'll Wait Winthrop, of Boston, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, sons of the afore'sd John Winthrop, Esquire; a plantation or Township called and known by the name of Plainfield, hath of late

been settled on part of the Land aforesaid, according to the agreement and Reservations hereinafter mentioned, By Joseph Coit, Clark, John Gallup, Renadam Gallup, Wm. Gallup, Henry Stevens, Peter Crery, Samul Dean. Wm. Marsh, Stephen Hall, Thomas Stevens Junr., John Gallup Jr., John Smith, Thomas Stevens, Nathaniel Jewell, Joshua Whitney, Benjamin Palmer, Ebenezar Harris, John Fellows, Matthias Button, Edward Spaulding, the Heirs of Thomas Pierce deceased, John Spaulding, Jacob Warren, Edward Yeomans, John Yeomans, Samuel Kingsbery, Joseph Spaulding, Timothy Pierce, Benjamin Spaulding, Thomas Williams, Samuell Shepard, William Douglas, Joseph Parkhurst, Samuel How, Isaac Wheeler, Ephraim Wheeler and Peter Crery, Jr.; all or most of whom have already made considerable Improvements in the plantation aforesaid. Know all men therefore by these presents that we the said John and Wait Winthrop, as well for and in consideance of the summ of one hundred and fifty two pounds currant, silver money to us well and truly paid, the Receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and of the same and every part and parcell thereof full and ample discharge given as also for the avoiding of all doubts, disputes, Quarrells, controversies and Law suites that have, shall or may happen to arise, be moved or prosecuted Relating to the said tract of land by them possessed and improved as aforesaid, or to any part or parcle thereof with the members and appurtenances thereof and Improvements thereupon, within the bounds hereinafter named, and that the same may be held and enjoyed by the afore named Grantees and Inhabitants as their and each of their own proper Right, free hold Estate and inheritance, we the said John Winthrop and Wait Winthrop Have Granted Ratified Confirmed Remissed Released and for ever Quit claim and Do by these presents for ourselves Heirs and the Heirs of Each and Either of us fully Ratify &c. unto the aforenamed Joseph Coit &c. all the Grantees above named Inhabitants of the Town of Plainfield, all our Right Title Interest in and to the Tract of Land called and known by the name of plainfield bounded and butted as follows viz: The south west corner beginning at Quinabare River in Norwich Line where s'd Line Crosses s'd River thence one mile and a quarter East and by South to an old Dead tree with an heap of stones about it marked with the Letters N. and P. P. which is norwich north east corner, thence

an East lyne up a fair Rising Hill so Cross a miery Swamp being bounded partly by Norwich partly by Preston and partly by the Volunteers Land six miles and three quarters in breadth to a great heap of stones Lying on a flat rock on the East South East side of a boggie medow, which heap of stones is the South East corner of the s'd Township, from thence North to Greenwitch path through craggedLedges of Rocks then half a mile East by the said path to a heap of stones, from thence north Crossing Providence old Road, thence by marked trees north to a fair white oak tree Standing in a Rocky Gully with a great heap of stones about it being about half a mile north East of a large fresh meadow which white oak tree is the north East corner of Plainfield Town ship being seven miles and an hundred Rodds in Length From thence a west Line a littel to the Southward of James his fort in a Rock thence west over short Hills and Barren plains a littel to the north ward of a fresh meadow, thence to Quinabaug River to an oak tree on the Brink of said River which is the northwest corner of Plainfield Township and si a line tree stated by the gentlemen appointed by the generall court to settle the bounds of plainfield being three miles and a half from the N. E. to the N. W. corner and from said tree Obliquely as the River Quinabaug Runs to the place above mentioned whear norwich Line crossos Quinabaug River, with all soiled uplands meadows meadow grounds, Whatsoever contained in the boundaries and Lines afore said, now being in their actual seizen and possession, with all woods and under woods, commons, pastures, Herbage, Seedings, stone, Rivers, Rivulets, Streams, Ponds, waters, Emoluments, Commodities, Hereditaiments, and appurtinances thereunto belonging or in any wise appurtaining, and their with now so occupied used or injoyed, all so all the Estate Right title interest use property Claims or demand which we the said John Winthrop, Wait Winthrop or either of us now have, ever had or in time to come might have or which our Heirs or the Heirs of either of us might have challenged or demanded in or to all the afore s'd discribed and Granted and Released premises by vertue of the afore mentioned purchas or grant from the native Proprietors, or by any other manner of ways or means whatsoever;—To have and to hold all the said granted and Released premises and appurtenances to them the above said Joseph Coit, &c. to their and each and every of their Heirs and Assigns Respec-

tively for ever, in equal proportions in all Divisions &c.; Reserving only to ourselves the lands privileges and appurtenances here in after mentioned, within the Lines and boundaries above mentioned to be to us, our Heirs and Assigns for ever, viz: Two Lotts already laid out with proportionable in commonage and undivided lands, also one lott Recovered from Joseph Johnson by law, with all the privileges belonging to it: Ten acres upon Greenwich plain, also Ten acres Recovered by law from Isaac Sheppard, and several divisions that are within the generall field that belongs to the lott over Moosup River to be laid out adjoining to the Ten acres that was recovered from Isaac Sheppard. Excepting the Black hill lott, also the free Liberty and full power of disposing of all Cedar Swamps that may or shall be found within the boundaries expressed (save only that it may and shall be lawfull for the grantees a fore said, their Heirs and assigns to make use of Timber in the said swhamps for bilding and fencing in the said Town and not otherwise) also all minerall and ore of all sorts, that shall or may be found in or upon any of said land, also all Quarries of stones, with full and free liberty of digging, improving and transporting the same on or from the places where they shall be found, also all convenient places for mills and water works, with free liberty of diging Earth and making Dam needfull for the same, Reserving also to ourselves Heirs and ass'gns for ever, a Tract or neek of land Lying on the East side of Quinnabaug River, butting on the River west and on the mill brook north, in quantity about ninety acres be it more or less; with full warrantee to Defend the above Granted premises and Appurtenances (the above Reservations only excepted) to the a fore mentioned Grantees and each of them, their Heirs and Assigns forever, against the Lawfull claims and Demands of all persons that may or shall by from or under Either of us, our Heirs or the Heirs of John Winthrop, Deceased, or any or all of them, Claiming any Right, Title or interest therein.

in witness where of we have here unto put our hands and seal this 29th day of november In the fifth year of her majesties Reign, Annoque Domini 1706.

Signed, sealed & delivered by John & Wait Winthrop.

From that time the settlement of the town progressed until it is now one of the most important in the county. Its manu-

facturing capabilities have been largely improved. Plainfield has from a very early period, liberally provided the means for educating the great mass of the people. The Academy was chartered as early as 1782, and the institution had been in existence for many years previously, its board of officers being known as the "Trustees of the Brick School. It is still in a flourishing condition.

PLAINFIELD TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk and Treasurer,
Lyman Spaulding.

Registrar.
Joseph A. Walker.

Selectmen,
Wm. Shepard, Caleb Bennett, Jos. Hutchins, Jr., J. S Smith, Henry Colvin.

PLAINFIELD DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS—PLAINFIELD.

Card Albert, Carriage maker.
Congden James, Blacksmith.
Coggswell Wm. H. Physician and Surgeon.
Davis Robert, Stone Mason.
Denison Nathan, Saw and Shingle mill.
Fry Wm. Tanner and Saw and Grist mill.
Grandy Wm. W. Depot Master.
Leavens J. Manufacturer.
Otis Nathaniel, Mason.
Packer Stephen & Co., Cotton manufacturer.
Roode Joseph, Saw and Shingle mill.
Tillinghast Waldo, Hotel keeper.
Tingley Geo. C. Principal Academy.
Wakefield Otis, Soap Chandler.
Wellman Elijah, Shoe maker.

P. O. ADDRESS—CENTRAL VILLAGE.

Ames Jesse, (see Dyer & Ames.)
Boswell J. W. Blacksmith.
Burleigh Lucian, Principal High School.
Cutler I. K. Dry Goods.
Coggswell Henry, Tin Ware.
Call Henry S. Harness maker.
Collins J. & W. Hotel keepers.
Dyer & Ames, Grist mill.
Dyer Wm. (see Dyer & Ames.)
Dyer Wm. Attorney at Law.
Edwards L. Refreshment Saloon.
Fenner Arnold, Agent Central Co.
Gorton Jonathan, Groceries, Flour and Grain.
Hyde Lester, Depot Master.
Herrick A. R. Jr., Jewe er.
Loring Geo. Tin Ware.
Munroe Nathan, Machinist.
Mathewson Phillip, Merchant.
Morse John L. Saloon at Depot.

Penrose J. J. Attorney at Law.
Roche M. M. Boot and Shoe Maker.
Smith E. Y. & Co., Dry Goods.
Tanner E. M. Livery Stable.
Walker J. A. Druggist and Apothecary.
Wilcox J. M. Merchant Tailor.
Weaver Reuben, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Wakefield C. W. Wagon maker.
Webster C. H. Agent Kennedy mill.

P. O. ADDRESS—MOOSUP.

Aldrich Daniel, Flour and Grain.
Almy Sampson, Cotton Manufacturer.
Burgess Frank S. Physician and Surgeon.
Burgess Jared, Blacksmith.
Bennett Albert Patent Tuft Work
Dixon L. E. Physician and Surgeon.
Dunlap George, Depot Master.
Dellabarr E. Woolen Manufacturer.
Hill Edwin E. Groceries.
Kenyon Miss C. G. Millinery and Dress making.
Kenyon S. P. Fruit and Confectionery.
Lathrop R. S. Agent Gladden Mill.
Lovegrove George, Agent Almyville Store.
Mills J. C. Dry Goods
Miller Jabez, Harness Maker.
Miller Simon, Woolen Manufacturer.
Rounds Miss L. H. Fancy Goods and Millinery.
Salisbury T. B. Fruit and Confectionery.
Tillinghast C. A. Machinist.
Weaver Thomas, Hotel Keeper.

P. O. ADDERSS—WAUREGAN,

Atkins H. A. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Atwood J. S. Agent Wauregan mill.
Cundall C. C. Physician and Surgeon.
Covell Geo. B. (see Scott & Covell.)
Johnson H. Bookkeeper Wauregan mill.
Leavens N. Boarding House keeper.
Scott & Covell Variety Store.
Scott E. W. Depot Master.

HENRY A. ATKINS,

WAUREGAN, CONN.

Dealer in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Dress Goods,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Hosiery, Gloves and Cravats, Laces, Edgings, Embroideries,

GLASS, FLOUR, NAILS, SALT FISH, PORK,

Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Burning Fluid, Kerosene Oil,

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Fine Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair and Tooth Brushes &c.

C. C. CUNDALL, M D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office in Wauregan Hall Building, - Wauregan.

JONATHAN GORTON,

Manufacturer of Copal Varnishes,

and dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR & GRAIN,

Lime, Cement, Paints and Oils,

Central Village, Ct.

L. EDWARDS.

DINING SALOON,

Opposite the Depot, - - Central Village.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT CENTRAL VILLAGE.

REV. L. BURLEIGH, - - Principal.
Miss. GERTRUDE E. BURLEIGH, Assistant.
C. S. MILLS, - - Teacher of Music.

This school has been long and favorably known to the public, and recently its accommodations have been greatly increased, and the teachers will use their best endeavors to confer on theia pupils the greatest amount of good. The course of study will be comprehensive and extended; especially in all the substantial branches suited to the wants of practical business, in all the relations of life. Teackers' classes will be formed, and special pains taken to fit those, who desire to teach, for their responsible duties.

RATES OF TUITION:

Common English, - -	$3,50
Higher Branches, - -	4,00

Music &c., an extra charge. A small charge for fuel and incidental expenses will be added to each bill.

TERMS WILL COMMENCE AS FOLLOWS:—Fall Term, August 12, 1861; Winter Term, Nov. 11, 1861; Spring Term, Feb. 3, 1862; Summer Term, May 5, 1862.

Application should be made to the principal.

ISAAC K. CUTLER, } Committee.
JEREMIAH SHEPARD, }

I. K. CUTLER.

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Carpetings, Paper Hangings, &c.

CENTRAL VILLAGE.

HENRY S. CALL,

Harness Maker;

Harnesses Repaired, Cleaned and Oiled. Central Village.

R. S. LATHROP,

MOOSUP, : CONN.

Agent for

W. E. BRAMAN & CO'S

SEWING MACHINES,

(Double thread, for family use.)

This Machino possesses advantages over anything now in use
It is very simply constructed. not liable to get out of repair.
It runs more rapidly and quietly than any other Machine.
It need not be taken apart to be Oiled or Cleaned.
It will embroider.
It will gather.
It takes a firm elastic stitch.
It takes both upper and under thread from the original spool, thereby saving the trouble of re-winding.
It also uses a straight needle, which is an advantage over most other Machines.

J. A. WALKER,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS, - Central Village.

GEORGE LORING,

Tin Ware Manufacturer,

CENTRAL VILLAGE.

HISTORY OF POMFRET.

The tract of land originally known as the "Mashamoquet purchase," and afterwards incorporated as the town of Pomfret, containing fifteen thousand one hundred acres, was deeded by Capt. James Fitch, of Norwich, for the consideration of thirty pounds lawful money, to Samuel Ruggles, Sen., John Chandler, Benjamin Sabin, Samuel Craft, John Grosvenor and Samuel Ruggles, Jun., of Roxbury, Mass., and six other persons whom they might choose to be joint proprietors with them. The persons chosen were, John Pierpont, John White, John Ruggles, John Gore, Samuel Gore and Thomas Morey.

The deed was executed May 5th, 1668. It was signed by James Fitch, also by Owaneco, sachem of the Mohegans, and his son Josiah.

This purchase was confirmed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, with a view to its becoming a town, July 8th, 1686. An agent was employed to survey the "purchase," and to divide one half into twelve parts of equal value, which were, severally, assigned to the proprietors by lot. The remaining one half was held as joint stock.

Some of the proprietors settled upon their lands as soon as the allotment was made; others, at different periods, afterwards; while some never came, but sold the divided part, and ultimately, the whole of their shares.

The town was subsequently enlarged by several purchases—one of Governor Belcher, including the territory lying east of the Mashamoquet purchase, and extending to the Quinebaug river; another, made by John Blackwell, including the eastern part of the present town of Brooklyn; another, by William Stoddard, Esq., lying in the western part of Brooklyn, and in the eastern part of Hampton; and lastly, by a narrow strip of land lying between the Mashamoquet purchase and the Stoddard land, which was made by Mr. Benjamin.

The original purchase, being a part of the country called the "Wabbaquasset Hills," was once a favorite residence of the Indians. Some families were residing here, when the first white people came, and the remains of their habitations continued many years.

The geological formation of this town gives character to its scenery and to its soil. The hills, many of which have considerable elevation, are oblong with their shortest axes from east to west, and are curved with great regularity. In the language of Dr. Dwight, who described them fifty years ago,—"They are remarkably exact and singularly elegant." The stones upon the surface, particularly upon the Mashamoquet purchase, were brought by the "*drift formation.*" The rock, in places, is wholly decomposed on the surface, cropping out only in the valleys and ravines.

The proportion of clay in the soil makes it retentive of water, and consequently stiff and cold in the spring. It also gives more than an average dampness to the atmosphere throughout the year, and reduces the mean temperature below that of adjoining towns. But the soil is strong—contains a large proportion of organic matter, and when thoroughly worked, gives full returns of grass and grain. There is probably but little land in the State which pays better for the labor which is bestowed upon it.

There are three streams of water winding through this town, which retain their original Indian names. The largest is the Mashamoquet, from which the first purchase took its name. The other two empty into this—viz: the Wappoquians, which runs by the burying ground in the first parish, and the Neewichewanna, which comes from the hills in the south part of the town.

The early inhabitants of this town were persons who feared God and loved the institutions and ordinances of the gospel. They bore to the wilderness here the impressions which that holy and enterprising servant of Christ, John Elliot, of Roxbury, their pastor, had made upon their hearts. As soon as their numbers and circumstances would admit they commenced exertions to have the stated ministry of the gospel and a sanctuary.

On the 28th of October, 1713, the town by vote, applied to Mr. Ebenezer Williams, of Roxbury, to come and preach to

them. On the 23d of December of that year, he came and began his labors. There was but one framed house in the town, three miles from the place of preaching, where Mr. Williams boarded. On the 16th of February, 1714, the town voted to invite Mr. Williams to become their pastor, and he accepted their invitation. In the summer of 1715, a church was organized and Mr. Williams was ordained. He continued the pastor of the church until his death, which occurred March 28th, 1753. Mr. Williams belonged to a family which has been highly distinguished in the history of the country, and was himself an eminent minister of the gospel.

Since the death of Mr. Williams, the church has had five pastors, occupying a period of one hundred and eight years.

Two churches have been formed from this first church in Pomfret, viz :—the Congregational church in Brooklyn, which was originally, the second church in Pomfret, organized Nov. 21st, 1734, and the church in Abington, organized Jan. 28th, 1753. Churches of other names, have been formed within the limits of the town, in years comparatively, recent, viz —a Baptist church in 1806, an Episcopal church in 1830, and an Advent society in 1843; the Friends also, have a meeting house, which was erected in 1820.

The educational history of the town is worthy of some notice. It appears from the records of the town, that immediately upon the erection of the meeting house, and before it was finished, they voted to "erect a school house near the meeting house." A committee was also appointed to oversee the affairs of the school, in general. In 1723 there were three schools established and in full operation, one in the center, one in the north and another in the south part of the town. In 1729 it was voted, "to raise one penny on the pound to defray the expenses of the schools," the town also directed the selectmen to allow any number of families living remote from the established school, upon request, to establish one in their vicinity. Thus arrangements were early made for the instruction of all the youth of the town. These arrangements continued with some modifications, until the dispensation of the "School Fund, and the system of laws connected therewith.

The early inhabitants made special efforts to furnish themselves with the means of general and useful knowledge. In 1739, sixteen men raised the sum of two hundred and fifty-four pounds

for the establishment of a library. After the formation of the society others quickly joined them, and paid an additional sum of one hundred and eighty five pounds. With these funds a valuable purchase of books was made in London, and presents of books were also received from gentlemen in England.— There is a vote of thanks on the record of the society, to Rev. Dr. Guise of London, for his published works. To this association, Gen. Israel Putnam was admitted Aug. 27th, 1753, and paid sixteen pounds "old tenor."

The early history of this town in the cause of civil freedom is most honorable. The first inhabitants were themselves free men; they belonged to a race who, like their pastor and teacher, John Elliot, "knew no king but Jesus." They considered all others to be usurpers, both temporally and spiritually. In the belief and practice of this sentiment, they lived through their colonial state. The character of Putnam was but an exponent of the principles and feelings of the people around him; the inhabitants of his vicinity made the man.

The following letter from the Selectmen of Boston to the Selectmen of Pomfret, July 8th, 1774, when the British troops were quartered there, will show the state of feeling in both places.

"Gentlemen:—By the hand of Mr. Elias Wells we received your generous and kind benefaction for the poor of this distressed town. We cannot enough express our gratitude for this instance of your bounty, in which you have liberally contributed to the releif of many. What you have thus lent to the Lord, we trust and pray that He will pay you again. It gives us great consolation amidst our complicated and unparalelled sufferings, that our brethren in other colonies show such christian sympathy and true benevolence towards us. That we are greatly distressed needs no comment. Our harbor blockaded by a fleet of ships; our foreign trade actually annihilated; thousands of poor reduced to extreme want; troops continually pouring in upon us to insult us in our distress: is a consideration that must excite the pity of the most obdurate. However, although we thus suffer, we are willing to suffer still more, rather than give up our birthright privileges. With great regard, we are your brethren and humble servants."

In 1774, a company was formed in this town, with reference to the threatening appearance of the times. Stephen Brown

was the captain, subsequently killed at the taking of Mud Fort, and Thomas Grosvenor, afterwards Colonel, the Lieutenant.—Immediately after the news of the battle of Lexington, this company marched to Cambridge, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, where three Pomfret men were killed, and fifteen wounded

At a town meeting in March, 1779, the town voted to appoint a committee to supply the families of the poor, whose husbands and fathers were gone into service. Then the question was put, whether the town would take any measures to encourage and promote the speedy raising and enlisting of men to fill up the number to be raised in the town, according to the proposal of the Governor and council,—passed in the affirmative. Also, voted, and agreed to firmly unite among ourselves, and strictly, to adhere to the laws regulating prices, and to use our joint and several influences, to support and maintain the same as a very important regulation, for the support of the army, and preventing every measure, artfully taken for the oppression of the poor. Also, voted, that the sum of twenty-four pounds, lawful money, be paid to each effective man that has or shall enlist into the continental army, for three years or during the war in this town by the 7th day of April, next, not exceeding eighty men." This money appears to have been raised partly by subscriptions, and partly by tax.

Under this encouragement, seventy-one men, from this town, enlisted into the continental service. The town paid them a bounty of three thousand four hundred and seven pounds; and for the support of their families, two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine pounds, in all, six thousand two hundred and ninety-six pounds; or twenty thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars, ($20,965).

Since the Revolution, the history of Pomfret has been that of a quiet agricultural town, varied by the small occasions which arise in such a community. We have no water-power. The construction of railroads has changed the course of travel in relation to us and moved the centres of business. Parts of the town have been pared off to make other towns. Our surface has been contracted, our population diminished, But what remains, we love,—our soil is valuable. We hope that the character and the spirit of freedom, which belonged to the original inhabitants will go down through all the generations to come.

CHOLLAR & WILLIAMS,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Flour, Grain, Salt Fish, Pork,

BURNING FLUID, KEROSENE OIL,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Fertilizers of every Description.

SILKS, DELAINES, PRINTS,

Sheetings, Furnishing Goods &c.,

BOOT, JACKET, WOOLEN and COTTON YARN.

Boots, Shoes Hats and Caps.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Pomfret Landing.

LEWIS WILLIAMS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Pomfret.

COX & MARTIN;

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers,

Pomfret Landing.

ORIN SMITH,

BLACKSMITH,

Pomfret.

POMFRET DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—POMFRET.

Davis F. Merchant.
Holmes Samuel, Carpenter.
Holt Hiram, Physician and Surgeon.
Richmond John. Shoe maker.
Smith Orin, Blacksmith.
Sessions Lewis, Furniture manufacturer.
Wright Henry, Carpenter.
Williams Lewis, Dentist.

P. O. ADDRESS—POMFRET LANDING.

Chollar & Williams, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Chollar Jared, (see Chollar & Williams.)
Cox T. Blacksmith.
Kingsley Ralph N. Butcher.
Martin C. H. Wagon Maker.
Underwood Samuel, Carpenter.
Underwood Albert, Carpenter.
Webb Geo. Grist mill.
Williams Charles G. (see Chollar & Williams.)

P. O. ADDRESS—ABINGTON.

Clapp James, Variety Store.
Dresser Samuel. Shoe maker.
Dennis Amos P. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Grosvenor Charles I. Judge of Probate.
Holmes Samuel, Carpenter.
Ingalls George S. Blacksmith.
Marcy Orin, Blacksmith.
Pike Willis, Carpenter.
Snarpe George H. Butcher.

POMFRET TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk and Treasurer,
Job Williams.

Registrar.
Hiram Holt.

Selectmen,
Wm. H. Sabin, Alanson Peck, P. B. Johnson.

SCOTLAND DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—SCOTLAND.

[The history of this town, previous to its organization, is embraced in the history of the town of Windham.

This town was originally a part of the town of Windham, and was incorporated as a town by the Legislature of 1857, and the first town meeting under its act of incorporation was held at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first Saturday of July, 1857, at the vestry room of the Congregational Meeting House in said town of Scotland.]

Anthony Wm. J. Blacksmith.
Adams Thomas L. Painter.
Billings George H. Hotel keeper.
Bennett James, Variety store.
Bromley & Smith, Variety store.
Carey Alfred W. Machinist.
Cook Calvin, Manufacturing carpet yarn.
Davison Wm. Merchant.
Ensworth & Carey, Saw & Shingle mill.
Gager John P. Jr. Saw mill.
Hebbard A. F. Mason.
Palmer Alfred, Wheelwright.
Pray Anthony, Mason.
Rood Henry, Blacksmith.
Spafford Darius, Carpenter.
Watson S. N. Saw & Shingle mill.

SCOTLAND TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Register,

Benjamin Hovey.

Selectmen.

Calvin B. Bromley, Wm. P. Noyes, Marcus Benham.

STERLING.

Sterling, formerly a part of Voluntown, was incorporated as a town in 1794. The town is of an oblong shape, 8 miles in length from North to South, and has an average breadth of three. It is bounded N. by Killingly, E by the Rhode Island line, S. by Voluntown, and W. by Plainfield. The face of the township is generally uneven, but there are some sections of pine plains. The soil is a light gravelly and sandy loam. The land is best adapted to a grain culture. The town is watered by two branches of the Moosup river, on which are four cotton factories.

Near the centre of this town was a cavern, called the Devil's Den, possessing very singular and curious features. It is situated within a ledge of rocks, and has a circular area of about 100 feet in diameter. The rock is cleft in two places, forming at each a chasm or fissure about fifty feet in depth, through one of which there runs a small stream of water; the other communicates with a room about 12 feet square, at the interior part of which there is a fire place, and a chimney extending through the rock above, forming an aperture of about three feet square. In another part of the rock there is a natural staircase, winding round it from the bottom to the top. In the cold season of the year, a large mass of ice is formed in the room above described, by the dashing of water down the chimney, which continues there through nearly the whole of the warm months; the sun being almost excluded from this subterranean recess.

The railroad being considered of more importance than this den, has cut through it, and thus the romantic features of the place have been destroyed.

STERLING DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—STERLING.

Bennett Solomon, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Crane Charles, Groceries.
Douglas Archibald, Judge of Probate.
Gaiffiths Silas, Saw and Shingle Mill.
Knight B. K. Blacksmith.
Martin William, Grist Mill.
Potter Edwin, Warp Manufacturer.
Potter George, Blacksmith.
Potter William, Groceries.
Pike William & Co. Chemical Works.
Spaulding Joseph, Groceries.
Taylor Jeremiah, Wood Turner.
Westcott Harry, Blacksmith.
Wilbur Thompson, Blacksmith.

STERLING TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar,

Archibald Douglas.

Selectmen,

Wheaton Wood, Charles Mason, A. Douglas.

HISTORY OF VOLUNTOWN.

The town of Voluntown was recognized as early as October 1715. It comprised a territory on the border of Rhode Island, perhaps twelve miles long and not half that breadth. It is said to have been named from certain grants made of its territory to military volunteers. The surface of the town is rough and hilly, and the soil of moderate fertility. The people have been mostly farmers though small manufacturing villages exist in different parts. In May 1794 the northern part of Voluntown was incorporated as the town of Sterling giving 26 square miles to the new town and leaving 38 in the old.

The first church in Voluntown was formed Oct. 15th, 1723 It was Presbyterian in its discipline, many of the early settlers of the town being of Scotch-Irish origin. Its pastor was Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a native of Ireland, and graduate of the University of Glasgow; ordained Pastor at Voluntown, Dec 23d, 1723, and dismissed Dec. 12th, 1770. He died in the town, Nov 12th, 1775, aged 90 years. He was buried with his people, near their then place of worship, on the site now lying in the town of Sterling

In 1745 there was a separation from the Presbyterian Church and Alexander Miller was ordained their Pastor, April 15th, 1751, but the Church was afterwards united with the Separate Church of Plainfield, and Mr. Miller removed to that town.

A Congregational Church was formed in the south part of Voluntown, (Nazareth Society,) Feb. 12th, 1772. The only pastor was Rev. Solomon Morgan, ordained Apr. 15th, 1772, dismissed Feb. 26th, 1782, and afterwards settled in Canterbury and Canaan. This Church has for many years been practically extinct.

After the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Dorrance was pastor, had fallen into decay, a Congregational Church took its place, organized June 30th, 1779. Over this there have been

settled four pastors. Rev. Micaiah Porter, a native of Braintree, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University, was ordained Nov. 22d, 1781, and continued till dismissed, Aug. 28th, 1800. He was afterwards settled in Plainfield, N. H.

Rev. Otis Lane was born in Wrentham, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College, was installed at Voluntown, Oct. 29, 1828, (having been previously pastor at Sturbridge, Mass.,) and dismissed Sept. 10, 1834. Rev. Jacob Allen, a native of Columbia, and graduate of Dartmouth College, who had been pastor at Tunbridge, Vt., and Eastbury, was installed at Voluntown, Oct. 11th, 1837, and dismissed Nov. 25th, 1849, but after one year's absence, returned and supplied the people till his death, March 13th, 1856. Rev. Charles L Ayer, a native of North Stonington, was ordained pastor, Jan. 8th, 1859.

After the division of the town, the people connected with the last named church erected a house of worship on the boundary between Voluntown and Sterling, hence called the 'Line Meeting house." This house has lately been replaced by a new one on the same site. It stands on an elevated ridge, commanding a wide view to the east and west, and is surrounded by pleasant farmhouses. The nearest Post Office is called Collamer.

VOLUNTOWN TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Rejister,

Elisha Potter.

Selectmen.

Wm. C. Stanton, C. E. Main, A. W. Gallup.

VOLUNTOWN DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS — VOLUNTOWN.

Brown Palmer A. Wagon Maker.
Briggs, Spencer & Co. Cotton Manufacturers.
Dixon R. H. Kersey Manufacturer.
Gallup N. S. Judge of Probate.
Lester John G. Shingle Mill.
Main Charles E. Carpenter.
Pope J. A. Cotton Manufacturer.
Starkweather Joseph, Hotel Keeper.
Sanders Martin, Grist Mill.
Starkweather and Jencks, Cotton Yarn Manufacturers.

HISTORY OF WINDHAM.

JOSHUA, an Indian sachem, son of Uncas the celebrated Mohegan chief, gave by one of the provisions of his will. dated Feb. 29, 1675. (March 10, 1675, N. S.) to sixteen gentlemen, mostly residents of Norwich, the tract of land comprising ancient WINDHAM. It embraced most of the territory now included in the towns of Windham, Mansfield, Hampton, Chaplin, and Scotland, with a portion of Canterbury. It is thus described in the will. "I Give and Bequeath all that tracke of land lying to the Westward of Appaquage Estward from Willimantuck River South from Appaquage pond eight miles broad &c. To Capt John Mason, Lieut Samuel Mason, Mr. Daniel Mason, Mr. James Fitch Senr., James Fitch Jr., John Birchard, Lieut Thomas Tracy, Thomas Adgate, Simon Huntington, Thomas Leffingwell Sr., John Olmstead, William Hide, William Backus Hugh Calkins, Capt. George Denison, Mr. Daniel Wetherell." These were the original proprietors of Windham, and are usually called "Joshua's legatees." Appaquage, the initial boundary of this track is near the N.E. Corner of Hampton. The grant contained from 50 to 60,000 acres of land. Additions were made to it from time to time, and some changes were effected in the boundary lines.

In the spring of 1686, preparations were made to settle a plantation on this tract. Lots were laid out at (what is now) Windham Centre, Mansfield Centre, and Willimantic. It was not however, until 1689, that a settlement was effected. In the spring of that year, according to tradition, John Cates built the first house at Windham Centre. Mansfield began to be settled soon after, but Willimantic not till some years later.

The "new plantation" received from the General Court, in 1692, a grant of town privileges, and was named Windham.— Very little is known of Cates, the first settler. He came from England, where he left a family, and according to tradition, lan-

ded in Virginia, from whence he came to Norwich, where he purchased a "1000 acre right" in the Windham tract, and became the pioneer settler. He was evidently a pious and benevolent man, and by his will gave 200 acres of land for the benefit of the poor of the town, and 200 more for a school house, besides a legacy to the church. He died July 16th, 1697.

Jonathan Ginnings (now written Jennings) was probably the first settler with a family, and the father of the first child born in Windham. The following were the accepted inhabitants in 1693, and of course the earliest settlers:—Joshua Ripley, Jonathan Hough, Jonathan Crane, Jonathan Ginnings, Samuel Hyde, Thomas Huntington, William Backus, John Larrabee, Thomas Bingham, John Read, John Royce, John Backus, Jeremiah Ripley, John Cates, Samuel Birchard, Robert Wade, Peter Cross, Richard Hendee, James Birchard, Samuel Lincoln, John Arnold. The inhabitants increased quite rapidly, and in 1703 Mansfield was set off from Windham and made a town. Hampton became a town in 1786; Chaplin, (mostly from Mansfield and Hampton) in 1822, and Scotland was set off from Windham in 1857.

The first church was organized at Windham, Dec. 10, 1700, and the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Hartford, who had for several years preached to the people, was ordained the first pastor. The second church was organized at Hampton in 1723, and the third at Scotland in 1735. The parish in which each was located became an ecclesiastical society.

Windham was made the County seat of Windham County on its organization in 1726, and continued to be the county town until 1820. The county was originally composed of the following towns, viz: Windham, Lebanon, Plainfield, Canterbury, Mansfield, Coventry, Pomfret, Killingly, Ashford, Voluntown, Mortlake, Woodstock and Union.

Windham was formerly a town of much importance, being a political and commercial centre, and has produced many eminent men, such as Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., originator of the celebrated Indian Charity School at Lebanon, and founder and first President of Dartmouth College. Hon. Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, member of the first American Congress, Chief Judge of the State of Connecticut, &c., besides many others, distinguished in the civil, military and religious professions.

Windham became famous, the world over, on account of a singular affair that occurred in the town during the summer of 1758, called the "Battle of the Frogs." There seems to be no doubt that the people were greatly frightened one night by some unusual demonstration among the bull-frogs. It is not easy at this day to ascertain what occasioned the rumpus in frog-dom: but the current tradition is, that owing to a severe drought, the water in the pond became very low, and the frogs fought among themselves for the enjoyment of what remained. During the battle they made a terrible noise, which greatly frightened the staid people of the town, some of whom believed the French and Indians were coming, while others supposed the day of Judgment was at hand. A great amount of ridicule has been showered upon the people of the town in consequence of this curious affair, and they not unfrequently at the present day have to bear the reproach of being descendants of the heroes of the frog fight.

The present town of Windham embraces Windham Centre, the villages of North and South Windham, and the Borough of Willimantic. The latter place contains about 3000 inhabiants, more than twice the number in the rest of the town. It has been built up as a manufacturing village by the excellent water power afforded by the Willimantic river, which passes through it, and has here a fall of about 100 feet in a mile.

Some few families settled at Willimantic Fall,—as this part of Windham was anciently called,—soon after 1700, and a saw and grist mill were built here before 1710, at the place afterwards called the "State." In 1776 Elderkin and Wales of Windham established a Powder mill at this place under the patronage of the government; and a considerable part of the powder used during the war of the Revolution by the Connecticut and other Continental troops, was manufactured here. The present village of Willimantic dates its existence from 1822. During that year P. O. Richmond of Providence built the first Cotton factory, and several others were erected in the course of a few years.

From that time until the present, the progress of the village has been onward, and it now stands among the first in Eastern Connecticut, in point of thrift and business activity.

WINDHAM DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS—WILLIMANTIC.

Arnold Joel R. Attorney at Law.
Alpaugh & Hooper, Dry Goods.
Avery William B. Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
Atwood Warren, Sash and Blind Manufactory.
Avery Henry W. Boots and Shoes.
Babcock Courtland, Groceries.
Baldwin Lloyd E. Master Builder.
Bassett (Jos. C.) & Wilson, Tin Ware.
Brown Harrison, Groceries.
Brooks A. E. European House.
Burnham George W. Groceries and Flour.
Brainard Henry, Brainard's Hotel.
Clark Silas, Machinist.
Clark Isaac A.. Boots and Shoes.
Clark Lucian H. Dry Goods.
Clark & Backus, Tin Ware.
Conant H. Machinist.
Congdon T. R. & J. Crockery and Glass Ware.
Crane Edmund, Mason.
Cushman J. E. Furniture and Coffins.
Davison (R.) & Moulton, Groceries and Furniture.
Dean Chester, Livery Stable.
Elliott George C. Boots and Shoes.
Elliott George E. Clothing.
Edson J. M. Soap and Candle Manufacturer.
Fitch James O. Dentist
Griswold O. B. Marble and Gravestones.
Harris Edward, Meat market.
Hall Horace. Groceries and Drugs.
Hannover George W. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Hartshorn Z. C. Boots and Shoes.
Hayden Whiting, Agent Smithfield Mfg. Co.
Hayden Whiting & Co. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Hayden James E. Book Keeper.
Jacobs L. W. Dry Goods.

Jillson C. Book keeper.
Jillson Asa W. Insurance Agent.
Johnson D. F. Carpenter and Joiner.
Jordan Lyman, Mason.
Johnson M. Groceries.
King J. Drugs and Medicines.
Kimbel S. H. Boots and Shoes.
Keigwin John G. Clothing.
Lathrop Lee, Depot Master.
Lester John, Depot Master.
Lewis Francis, Nurseryman.
Lincoln Allen, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Lord Daniel, Broker.
Lord Joshua B. Cotton Warp manufacturer.
Lewis Stephen, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Lyon Warren, Mason.
Moulton Albert, Millwright.
Olin Nathaniel, Mason.
Perkins O. S. Groceries and Provisions.
Porter Samuel A. Carpenter and Joiner.
Rice S. W. & G. S. Blacksmiths & Wagon makers.
Rollinson Joseph, Soap Chandler.
Safford Jason, Drugs and Medicines.
Sparks John & Son, (John L.) Bakers.
Stanniford James C. Variety Store.
Stearns N. A Harness maker.
Tanner Warren, Livery Stable.
Thresher S. S. Millinery.
Tracy John. Agent Windham Mfg. Co.
Tucker David K. Barber.
Turner Thomas, Dry Goods.
Turner (M.) & Wilson, Livery Stable.
Walden James, Books and Stationery
Watson Joseph A. Book keeper.
Wilson John, (see Bassett & Wilson.
Wilson I (see Turner & Wilson.)

P. O. ADDRESS—WINDHAM.

Bingham Samuel, Cashier Windham Bank.
Burnham Alfred A. Attorney at Law.
Burnham Edwin I. Merchant.

Dyer Benjamin, Druggist.
Follet Abner, Blacksmith.
Follett Marvin, Painter.
Hamlin George, Dentist
Hebbard John W. Mason.
Huntington Rufus, Merchant.
Ingraham Lucius, Hatter.
Johnson James M. Horse dealer.
Johnson William, Cattle dealer.
Maine Sumner P. Brick maker.
McCollum Henry, Mechanic and Inventor.
Perry Albert, Carpenter.
Robbins Thos. C. Timber Merchant.
Rood Rufus, Blacksmith.
Starkweather Abel, Lumber Merchant.
Swift Justin, Manufacturer.
Swift William, Variety Store.
Thompson Charles, Hotel keeper.
Waldo William, Mason.
Woodworth Chester A. Merchant.

P. O. ADDRESS—SOUTH WINDHAM.

Byrne Saml. G. & Co. Variety Store.
Card Martin, Butcher,
Chappel Ralph, Master Builder.
Kinney Alfred, Groceries.
Smith Charles, Manufacturer.
Smith William, Machinist.
Smith, Winchester & Co., Paper Machine manufacturer.
Weaver F. B. Machinist.
Weaver H. B. Manufacturer.
Weaver Alpheus H. Machinist.
Winchester Harvey, (see Smith, Winchester & Co.)
Woodward Asa C. Blacksmith.
Woodworth Leonard, Blacksmith.

P. O. ADDRESS—NORTH WINDHAM.

Lincoln Dwight, Felt manufacturer.
Lincoln George, " "
Lincoln Frank M. Merchant.

Lincoln Ralph, Merchant.
Lincoln Stowell, Woolen Manufacturer.
Spencer Freeman D. Manufacturer.

WINDHAM TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk and Treasurer,
William Swift.

Registrar.
William L. Weaver.

Selectmen,
Horace Hall, F. M. Lincoln, E. E. Burnham.

M. JOHNSON,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND GROCERIES,
Lime, Cement &c.

ALLEN LINCOLN;
Dry Goods Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
CHAPLIN AND WILLIMANTIC.

BRAINARD'S HOTEL,
HENRY BRAINARD, - - PROPRIETOR.

WARREN TANNER,
LIVERY STABLE,
Horses and Carriages to Let. - Opp. the Depot.

HORACE HALL,
GROCERIES.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THOMAS TURNER,

Dealer in

FOREIGN, FANCY AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS,

CUSTOM & READY-MADE CLOTHING

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Millinery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Store next east of Brainard's Hotel, - Willimantic.

STEPHEN LEWIS,

has on hand, and intends to keep a good supply of choice

PROVISIONS,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

CARPETS,

and all Goods usually in a general Variety Store which he intends to sell at a small profit for CASH, or its equivalent.

Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE WINDHAM COMPANY STORE, - WILLIMANTIC.

T. R. & J. CONGDON,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Crockery, China, Glass,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Britannia, Japanned, Tin and Wooden Ware,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

CORDS, LINES, BRUSHES, STOVES, &C.

Main street, - - - *Willimantic.*

JOHN G. KEIGWIN,

Dealer in

Ready-made Clothing,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

Carpet and Enameled Bags, &c.

No. 2 Brainard's Building, opp. the Depot,

WILLIMANTIC.

EUROPEAN HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, - - - - WILLIMANTIC.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Meals at all hours of the day.

A. E. BROOKS, Proprietor

J. E. CUSHMAN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND COFFINS,

WILLIMANTIC.

DUNHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of

Satinet Warps, Harness Twine and Cotton Thread.

CHESTER DEAN,

LIVERY STABLE,

☞ HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET. ☜

JOEL R. ARNOLD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

L. W. JACOBS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY.

JAMES O. FITCH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

OFFICE, - - - - ATWOOD'S BUILDING.

O. S. PERKINS,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.

HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock was settled in 1686, by a colony from Roxbury, Mass., consisting of 39 families, who divided the lands among themselves by lot. The names of those who thus obtained titles to house lots and farms are as follows:—Thomas and Joseph Bacon, James Corbin, Benj. Sabin, Henry Bowen, Thomas Lyon, Eben Morris, Matthew Davis, Wm. Lyon, Sevin and Eben Cass, John Chandler, Senior, Peter Aspinwall, John Frizell, Joseph Frizell, Jona Smithers, John Butcher, Jona Davis, Jona Peake, Nathaniel Gary. John Bowen, Nath. Johnson, John Hubbard, Geo. Griggs, Benj. Griggs, Wm. Lyon, Jr., John Leavans, Nathaniel Sanger, Sam Scarborough, Sam Craft, Sam May, Jos. Bugbee. Sam Peacock, Arthur Humphriey, John Bugbee, John Ruggles, Andrew Watkins, John Marcy, Edward Morris, Joseph Peake, John Holmes, John Chandler, Jr.

In 1687, a grant of land was made to Wm. Bartholomew, of Branford, Conn., and another to Isaac Bartholomew, on condition that the former should build and maintain a grist mill "on the falls below Muddy Brook Pond," now Harrisville.

Soon after the settlement of Woodstock, a Congregational Church was organized, and about 1690, Rev. Josiah Dwight was settled as pastor. A meeting house and school house were speedily erected. Mr. Dwight, was dismissed in 1726. Rev. Amos Throop was settled over the church in 1727, and died in 1736. Rev. Abel Stiles was settled 1737, and dismissed in 1759, when he and part of the church organized the Congregational church at Muddy Brook, or East Woodstock.

In 1747, the Congregational church at West Woodstock was organized, composed chiefly of members of the first church. Rev. Stephen Williams was ordained pastor, and continued there till his death in 1795.

In 1763, Rev. Abiel Leonard was settled over the first Congregational church, and continued till May, 1775, when

he was appointed chaplain in the 31 Connecticut regiment, (Gen. Putnam's,) and left for Cambridge. He continued with the army till a short time previous to his death in 1777.

In 1779, Rev. E. Lyman was settled over the first Congregational church, and was dismissed in 1824.

In 1801, Woodstock Academy was incorporated. It has a commodious edifice for instruction, and another and much larger building for boarding the pupils.

In 1831, a colony from East Woodstock Congregational church, organized the Congregational church at North Woodstock.

The present church edifices of the four Congregational churches in Woodstock, were built as follows:—

First church built in 1821, cost $4000, and has 129 members; West Woodstock, in 1821, cost $2500, and has 99 members; North Woodstock, in 1831, cost $5000, and has 166 members; East Woodstock, in 1831, cost $3000; and has 180 members. There is a Baptist church in South Woodstock, organized in 1792, and another in West Woodstock, which is still more ancient. There is a Methodist church in East Woodstock, and another in West Woodstock, also a Universalist church.

Agriculture is the great business carried on in Woodstock, the land being very fertile, and especially adapted for grazing. But manufacturing operations are carried on extensively, there are five manufactories of cotton twine, three of woolen cloths, one of thread, and one of cotton cloth. In North Woodstock there is a large carriage manufactory, carried on by L. M. Dean, Esq., where a large number of excellent carriages, both light and heavy are annually made.

The town of Woodstock has always been noted for patriotism. In the old French war, she furnished many troops, and one whole company was destroyed by the enemy near Lake George, scarcely a single man returned alive. In the revolutionary war, she sent more men to Boston, immediately after the battle of Lexington, than any other town in the state,—the colonial records say 189 men in six companies, one of which was a company of 45 horsemen, commanded by Capt. afterwards Gen. Samuel McLellan, a lineal ancestor of our youthful but already distinguished General of the same name.

Woodstock can boast of having furnished her full share of

eminent men in all the various walks and occupations of life. This town was the birth place of Rev. Dr Morse, of Charlestown, Mass., father of the immortal inventor of the electric telegraph. Here also were born Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, father of Oliver Wendell Holmes; Gen. Eaton of African reputation, whose interesting career, long almost forgotton, is now awakening new interest in the minds of his countrymen, as is manifested by its lately forming the subject of an elaborate article in Harper's Magazine, and also by another article in the Atlantic Monthly; Commodore Morris, of the U. S. Navy, was also born here, and many others, living and dead, who have done honor to their country and the town of their nativity.

WOODSTOCK TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Rejistrar,
Ezra C. May.

Selectmen,
Samuel M. Fenner, Asa Goodell, Hezekiah Bishop.

WOODSTOCK DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS—WOODSTOCK.

Arnold & Lake, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Austin E Manufacturer.
Austin W. B. "
Arnold Christopher, Manufacturer.
Barrett Anson, Carpenter aud Joiner.
Barrett Samuel. " "
Carroll Wm. D. Painter.
Cocking L. & Son, Satinet manufacturers.
Fenner S. M. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Flynn Francis W. Blacksmith.
Fisher D. Blacksmith.
Green Marquis, Carpenter.
Hammond Ezra, Shoe maker.
Harris Bros. Twine manufacturers and Variety store.
Lyon Judson M. Attorney at Law.
Lake John, Sash and Blind manufacturer.
Lester ———, Civil Engineer.
Morse Jonah T. Shoe manufacturer.
Marcy Lorenzo, Physician and Surgeon.
Palmer Charles D. Sash and Blinds.
Stetson John H. Carpenter and Joiner.
Sanger Wm. Wheelwright.
Smith Geo. P. manufacturer.
Sawyer James G. Artist.
Sanger John, Wheelwright.
Snow Walter P. Shoe manufacturer.
Stoddard Geo. S. F. Attorney at Law.
Tiffany E. Boot and Shoe maker.
Warner T. & Son, (A. F.) Twine manufacturers.
Warner Daniel, Twine manufacturer.
Warner Thomas, Twine manufacturer.
Warner Franklin, Hotel keeper.
Whitney Wm. G. Miller.
Young, Nelson, Butcher.

P. O. ADDRESS—NORTH WOODSTOCK.

Backus Thomas, Salesman L. M. Dean's carriage estab't.
Dean Leonard M. Carriage manufacturer.
Lyon Albert, Carpenter.
Lombard O. E. Blacksmith.

May E. C. & Co. Thread manufacturers.
Mason John A. Shoe manufacturer.
May, Ezra C. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Morse Nelson, Wagon Spring manufacturer.
Potter Stephen L. Judge of Probate.
Smith & Stetson, manufacturers of Cotton goods.
Rawson Charles D, Dentist.
Royce N. B. Hotel keeper.
Wells Henry, Saw and Grist mill.
Whitney Wm. S. Saw and Shingle mill.
Witter Asa, Physician and Surgeon.

P. O. ADDRESS—EAST WOODSTOCK.

Brunt A. J. Blacksmith.
Chamberlin Palmer, Cooper.
Chandler Perley, Harness maker.
Chaffee Peter, Wagon maker.
Dean Ezra, Tanner and Currier.
Lyon Elisha, Blacksmith.
Mason Oliver M. Painter.
Morse Nathan E. Sash and Blind manufacturer.
Paine Geo. A. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Phipps Edward D. Plow and Rake manufacturer.
Rivers F. X. Merchant Tailor.
Sanger Abiel, Wheelwright.
Whitney Pliny C. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Walker James, Blacksmith.

P. O. ADDRESS—WEST WOODSTOCK.

Bradford Milton, Physician and Surgeon.
Bruce A. K. Hotel keeper.
Brown & Marcy, Saw and Shingle mill.
Griggs & Stetson, Saw and Shingle mill.
Hiscox Alba, Saw and Shingle mill.
Marcy & Chamberlin, Saw and Shingle mill.
Rich Rufus K. Dry Goods and Groceries.
Wyllis Dimmick, Blacksmith.
Williams John F. Attorney at Law.

P. O. ADDRRESS—WOODSTOCK VALLEY.

Kenyon Eli, Cassimere manufacturer.
Kenyon Joseph, Cassimere manufacturer.
Leonard Wm. Grocery store.
Leonard Thomas C. Grocery store.

L. M. DEAN,

Carriage Manufacturer,

NORTH WOODSTOCK, CT.

Keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order every description of

Carriages and Harnesses,

His stock comprises

Carryalls, Chaises, Phætons, Open and Top Buggies of every Description.

EXPRESS WAGONS, SKELETONS, &c., &c.

Repairing in all its branches, done at short notice.

E. C. MAY,

Dealer in

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Flour, Grain, Feed,

FAMILY GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Drugs and Medicines, Boots, Shoes, Hats,

CAPS. HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c,

NORTH WOODSTOCK, CT.

ARNOLD & LAKE,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Post Office Building, - Woodstock.

HISTORY OF PUTNAM.

[The histories of Putnam and Thompson were not received in season to go in their appropriate places.]

The Town of Putnam is 20 square miles in extent, lying on both sides of the Quinebaug River, extending to the Rhode Island State line on the East, and being about 7 miles from the Massachusetts State line on the North, having an average breadth of about 4 miles and is about 7 miles in length from East to West, being bounded by Woodstock and Pomfret on the west, Thompson on the north and Killingly on the south. It contains about 3300 Inhabitants, and has but one village of any size within its limits. It was originally a portion of Thompson, Pomfret and Killingly. It was incorporated by the Legislature in 1855, after one of the most severe and bitter struggles with the old towns from whom it was taken that the State has ever known. The contest was commenced in 1849, and continued through the successive years; each Legislature was besieged by the friends and opponents of the measure; Lobby-members reaped a golden harvest; and much other business was seriously embarrassed by this bitter and useless strife; past politics was invoked by both sides; to the democrats it was going to make a whig town and leave the old towns hopelessly whig, a result to be fearfully dreaded; and to the whigs, it would make a democratic town and inevitably fix democracy as the ruling power in the old towns and thus ruin the state and county; to the miserly man the taxes would be increased enormously in both the old and the new town. The legislature becoming finally wearied of a never ending importunity, incorporated the town and let all the direful calamities come if they would, but strange to say, none of them ever came. It numbered 2319 inhabitants; 9 1-2 square miles and 1876 inhabitants being taken from Thompson, and 7 1-2 square miles and 275 inhabitants taken from Killingly, 3 square miles and 168 inhabitants taken from Pomfret at the

time of its incorporation. The original petition included that part of Woodstock known as Harrisville, but was finally abandoned, it having arrayed among the combatants the town of Woodstock.

The village of Putnam is the centre of all the business done in its limits, being on the line of the Norwich & Worcester railroad and easy of access from all parts of the town, and to all its inhabitants. The village contains about 2700 inhabitants, being more than three-fourths of all the inhabitants of the town. Here are all the stores, public offices, records, Physicians, Attorneys and business of the town. Its streets are thronged from early morn until late at night with a busy crowd ; neighboring farmers are here seen from Woodstock and Pomfret, peddling their vegetable crops and the products of their farms.

There is no town or village that exhibits more thrift, enterprise and life than this busy little town. It has been known at different times under the name of " Pomfret Factory," " Pomfret Depot," " Wilkinson," " Quinebaug" and "Putnam." It was originally known before the building of the Norwich & Worcester railroad through it, as " Pomfret Factory Village." Here was erected the second cotton manufactory in the United States, it was consumed by fire in 1849 ; it was commenced in 1804 and raised on the 4th day of July 1805.

The Falls of the Quinebaug River at Putnam are among the finest in New England and were originaly known among the Indians and in the early history of the county as the "Nipmuck Falls." The Nipmuck tribe of Indians calling them after their own name they inhabiting the banks of the Quinebaug in this vicinity. Here was erected a grist mill in the early days of the county to grind the white man's Indian corn, it was for many years prior to 1704, known as the "Cargil Mill" being owned by one Cargil and was the resort for the inhabitants in those days, for many miles around. The water power, mill privilege and some two thousand acres of land around were sold in 1804, to the Pomfret Manufacturing Company; among the most active members of this company, and one to whom the village and town of Putnam owe, more than to any other, their prosperity, was Smith Wilkinson, the father of Edmund Wilkinson of Putnam, the present owner of a large amount of water power and land in and around the village. He died here

in 1854, a model of industry and honesty, one of the fathers of Cotton Manufacturing in the county. Samuel Slater, the founder of cotton spinning in this country, the father of the Slaters at Webster, was an Englishman, and came to this country soon after the discovery of cotton spinning in England, where he had learned something of the art and mystery of the business. He soon became acquainted with Ozias Wilkinson of Pawtucket, the father of Smith Wilkinson, who was at that time a blacksmith and anchor maker at that place. Young Slater interested him in the then wonderful business, and he was induced, with some others to hire an old building and invest what they had in the new enterprize, and young Slater was set at work to build and arrange the rude machinery, and here it was that the first cotton yarn was spun in America, through the efforts of Ozias Wilkinson, on machinery, that in these days would be taken for agricultural purposes instead of cotton spinning. Smith Wilkinson, then a young man, worked for his father in the factory, and soon became acquainted with the business and so interested in it, that scarcely then twenty one years of age, he began the formation of a company for that purpose. The Pomfret Manufacturing Company, of which young Wilkinson was a member, gathered together a little capital at Pawtucket, and came to Connecticut in the spring of 1804, and purchased of Cargil his mill and privilege, and commenced the erection of a cotton factory. This was long before the invention of the water power loom, and the yarn was spun in the factory, on the rude spinning frames and jennies, and sent out among the farmers to be woven by hand. "Pomfret Factory Village" was the resort of the mothers and grown up daughters for miles around, who came here to bring home their webs of coarse cotton cloths, woven in the family, on the old hand loom, and get the skeins of yarn to commence the new piece. It furnished the means of obtaining many a good "fit out" for the marriage day, and the houseful of daughters could by this means each obtain a good pair of sheets for the new goose-feather bed, without which no daughter was prepared to commence house keeping.

Here in this village the rough, coarse cotton goods were bleached and dyed, and during the war of 1812, often sold as high as fifty cents per yard, a good cloth, well calculated for the strong rough fathers of that age. The cotton was all hauled by ox

teams from Providence, and the cloth there found a market.—Among the poor farmers around, the Factory was a great place to make money, for here their children could all find employment.

In 1826, a portion of the members having been bought out by Smith Wilkinson, the present stone mill at the lower village was erected. In 1830, James Rhodes, of Pawtucket, R. I., one of the former members of the company, commenced the erection of the brick mill at the Upper Falls, now known as Rhodesville.

In 1839, the Norwich & Worcester railroad was opened through the village, and the hitherto secluded factory village was brought nearer to a good market and easy and constant communication with the cities, and began to give signs of change. But little evidence and trace is now left of the old village, the land-marks are fast fading away, by the constant march of improvement. The old brick school house that like a light house, was always the first thing to be seen on entering, and the last on leaving the village, standing high on the hill back of the present Congregational church has gone, and its place supplied by a five school building on the east of the village, near the quiet woods. The old barn and the little old dwelling on the opposite hill, seeming like a link that bound us to former days, have within the past year, fallen and given place to the fine and costly residence of Harrison Johnson, Esq. The old stone factory is there, but as if to make the contrast more strong, the superb and splendid country seat of Edmund Wilkinson is placed in close proximity to it. The destructive hand of improvement, has with seeming cruelty, almost swept away the last trace of one of the most historic villages in eastern Connecticut. The little factory village burying ground, on the west side of the village, "where the rude fore fathers of the hamlet sleep," has been abandoned for the fine cemetery with marble monuments and iron railings, on the east of the village.

Let him who in his early days knew Pomfret Factory village, if he would re-visit any of the old familiar scenes, come now, or it will be too late.

In 1846, Hosea Ballou commenced and built the large stone mill, 200 feet long and 5 stories high, at the upper falls; and about the same time, Milton S. Morse, George C. Nightingale,

Crawford Allen and others, of Providence, erected two other large stone mills. The village contains one woolen mill, and a new mill just finished by A. J. Currier, of Norwich, and five cotton mills, operating about 1000 looms; a small portion of the water power is yet in operation.

This is destined to be one of the largest villages in Connecticut, when the times shall warrant the profitable use of all the water power now lying idle, and running to waste over its rocky falls. The village contains six churches and places of Public Worship, Baptist, Catholic, Congregationalist, Methodist, Spiritualist and occasionally Episcopalian. There are five public halls, a hotel, a number of dry goods stores, and as large a number of fine private dwellings as any village of its size in New England. No place in New England offers better opportunities to the mechanic or capitalist than the town which worthily bears the name of the honored dead, who sleeps in the quiet church yard of the pleasant village of Brooklyn, "Who dared to lead where any dared to follow."

PUTNAM DIRECTORY,

P. O. ADDRESS—PUTNAM.

Babbitt H. Blacksmith and Wheelwright.
Brown H. N, Merchant Tailor and Post Master.
Bradley I. L. Botanic Physician.
Bailey Franklin, Book keeper.
Brewster F. A. Shoe Store.
Bartlett Richard A. Shoe Manufacturer.
Barstow G. F. Physician.
Burlingham Walter, Miller.
Bundy Prosper, Painter.
Clark Mrs. John B. Milliner.
Carpenter Nelson, Mason.
Clark William H. Carpenter.
Cutler Hobart, Flour and Grain.
Cutler E. A. Cotton Manufacturer.
Clarke Edgar, Civil Engineer.
Carpenter John, Mason.
Chamberlin William H. Carpenter.
Chamberlin Francis, Carpenter.
Carpenter C. F. Harness Maker.
Cutler & Tucker, Dry Goods.
Carpenter John, Book-keeper,
Capwell Thomas, Saloon.
Dyer Wm. T. Daguerrian Artist.
Darling John B. Jeweller.
Darling Mrs. R. Milliner.
Davison E. H. &Co. Flour and Grain.
Durfee John C. & Son, Blacksmiths.
Dresser Mrs. A. Milliner.
Freeman F. H. Cattle Drover.
Fisher & Whitmore, Boot and Shoe Man'fs.
Fox John O. Station Agent.
Fenn S. P. & C. N, Furniture.
French H. M. Quinebaug Hotel.
Flagg John L. Fruit and Confectionery.
Gay Joseph S. Merchant.
Goodspeed A. Music Teacher.
Hough Henry W. Physician.

Herendeen H. Carpenter.
Hazelhurst H. Surgeon Dentist.
Holmes Lucian N. Agent for Emery Brothers' Agricultural Machinery.
Johnson H. Attorney.
Keith O. E. Book Agent.
Leech Henry, Groceries.
Lincoln Charles F. Livery Stable.
Lippett N. H. Section Master, N. & W. R. R.
May Prescott, Deputy Sheriff and Market.
Manning J. W. Dry Goods.
Morse M. S. &Co. Dry Goods, and Man'f's.
Olney W. M. Ready Made Clothing.
Plimpton D. B. Druggist and Apothecary.
Pierce F. M. Barber.
Pressey Isaac, Railroad Agent.
Paine Thomas L. News Depot.
Phillips G. W. Attorney at Law.
Randall Sanford H. Butcher.
Richmond (H. H.) and Williams. Dry Goods.
Ross John E. Manufacturer.
Seamans Horace, Judge of Probate.
Sawyer E. Merchant.
Segur Benj. Druggist and Apotheeary.
Spaulding Stephen, Tin-Ware.
Sharpe Wm. H. Dentist.
Stockwell D. R. Jeweller.
Stone Simeon, Groceries.
Sprague Mrs. S. C. Milliner.
Smith Mrs. Mary, Milliner.
Smith Riley E. Livery Stable.
Thurbur Henry, Tailor.
Talbot E. & W. Wheelwrights.
Truesdell Albert, Architect.
Tucker Lindly, (see Cutler & Tucker.)
Winslow Wm. Fish Market.
Wilkinson E. Cotton Manufacturer.
Whipple Horace, Mason.
Williams Lewis, (see Richmond & Williams.)
Whitford Jared, Mason.

WM T. DYER,

Photographic Artist,

ALSO, AGENT FOR

WILLIAMS & ORRIS'S

Double Thread, $25 Family

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine ranks among among the best machines now in use on account of its durability and simpli ity

Machines delivered and ins ruction given at the above low price, Best of references given. Please call and examine this Machine at my residence.

PUTNAM DEPOT, CT.

STEPHEN SPAULDING,

At the old stand of Spaulding & Nichols, No. 2 Brick Block, Putnam, Ct.

Having taken great pains in selecting a large lot of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, is prepared to show his customers one of the BEST ASSORTMENTS to be found in the county, among which are

THE MODEL STOVE,

STEWART'S AIR TIGHT,

Harp, Pilot, Banner, New England, State Leader, Victor, Fame, &c. Also on hand,

STOVE PIPES,

TIN and JAPANNED WARE,

Lead Pipe, Pumps, Wooden Ware, Sinks, Oven Mouths, Sad Irons, Coal Hods, Patent Gridirons, Bird Cages, &c.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

ELLERY'S PATENT

India Rubber Paint for Tin Roofs.

J. W. MANNING,

Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

PUTNAM.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Cloaks,

TALMAS, CLOTHS,

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS,

in all the new styles and fabrics, as fast as they appear in the market.

S. P. & C. N. FENN,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CABINET FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Feather Beds, Matrasses,

Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates,

Plain, Ornamental, Gilt, and Wood Picture Frames, Curtain Fixtures, Tassels, Cord and Cornices, Metallic, Mahogony, Black Walnut and Imitation Walnut Coffins, Coffin Plates and Shrouds. Also, a Hearse to attend Funerals.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered and Varnished

Nos. 1 & 2. Fenn's Block, Main St. PUTNAM.

C. T. CARPENTER,

Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer,

Particular attention paid to Repairing, Cleaning & Oiling Harnesses.
Shop opposite Brick Block, Putnam.

RICHMOND & WILLIAMS,

Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

PUTNAM.

constantly on hand, a large assortment of

DeLaines, Cashmeres, Thibets, Prints,

BLACK and FANCY SILKS;

Gloves Hosiery, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, &c.

We also keep a good assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

D. B. PLIMPTON,

PHYSICIAN AND APOTHECARY,

PUTNAM, CT.

DEALER IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Books & Stationery.

Medicines furnished, advice given, and visits promptly made.

H. N. BROWN.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

No. 4 Brick Block, - - - Putnam.

FISHER & WHITMORE,

Manufacturers of Women's Misses' and Childrens' Pegged

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. PIERCE

Does the

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING,

In Putnam,

and will furnish all with his excellent

Dyes, Oils, Tonics, Perfumery, Razors &c. &c.

Saloon in Potter's Block, opposite the Depot.

QUINEBAUG HOUSE,

Putnam, Ct.

H. M. FRENCH, Proprietor.

This House now offers the best accomodations to the travelling public, and a pleasant, agreeable home to regular boarders.
The Proprietor will also keep constantly on hand for sale,

Carriages, Buggies and Business Wagons,

of every description, all made of the best material and in the latest style.

WM. H. SHARPE,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Office in Brick Block, up Stairs, Putnam.

HENRY THURBER

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Continues his business at the old stand, opposite the Depot, where all orders in the line of his profession will be promptly attended to.

HISTORY OF THOMPSON.

On what is now the beautiful village green, bearing so many marks of civilization and refinement, on the part of the surrounding villagers, once, before civilization and refinement had begun their tasteful work hereabout, stood the courtly wigwam of Quinnatisset, a chief of the Nipmucks. A little east of the village was one of the forts or strongholds of the tribe. For generations this tribe of Indians had hunted these forests and fished these streams. Here, for generations, they worshipped the Great Spirit, and here, at last, under the preaching of Occum, some were led to embrace christianity. But long ago the rain washed out the last foot print of the red men and even their graves sunk to the level of the common earth. The Nipmucks were the "original proprietors."

Thompson, then a part of the town of Killingly, was first settled by whites, early in the eighteenth century. This whole territory was conveyed by letters patent from the Crown to Thompson, Saltonstall, Wolcott, Davy and others. The first recorded deed, of several hundred acres in the centre of the town, is dated April 10th, 1716, and is from Josiah Walcott and Mary, his wife, of Salem, Mass, to John Sabin. In 1728 the people formed themselves into an ecclesiastical society, called at first the "North Society of Killingly," and then the "Thompson Parish." Jonathan Clough was Moderator of the first society meeting, held July 9th, of that year. Thompson Society became the town of Thompson, in the year 1785, as the following record shows:—

"At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holded at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1785:—

Upon the memorial of the Town of Killingly, in the County of Windham, showing that said town is about eighteen miles long and seven miles wide, that the inhabitants are becoming very numerous and their situation such that many cannot con-

veniently attend their town and freeman's meetings, and praying for a division of said town in manner following, viz: that the North society in said town, called Thompson Parish, may be incorporated and made a distinct town by itself:—

Resolved by this Assembly, that the North Society or Parish in said town of Killingly, and the inhabitants thereof be, and they are hereby incorporated, constituted and made a distinct town by the name of Thompson, &c."

At the first town meeting, seventy-eight persons were enrolled as freemen. Jason Phipps was chosen moderator; Jacob Dresser, Town Clerk; Thomas Dyke, Paine Converse, Simon Larned, Jason Phipps, and Stephen Brown, Selectmen. Gen. Daniel Larned was the first representative of the town in the General Assembly.

In 1850, the population was 4638. In 1855, the south-eastern portion of the town was set off, to form in part the town of Putnam, by which the area, population and wealth of Thompson was considerably diminished. Before this division, it was the largest and wealthiest town in the county.

The village at the centre, is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Eastern Connecticut. It stands on "a commanding eminence," and from many points in the neighborhood, the scenery, though not bold and wild, is picturesque and beautiful. Within the limits of the town, along the several streams, there are a number of thriving manufacturing villages,—Mechanicsville, Readville, Masonville, Fisherville, Wilsonville, New Boston, East Thompson and Quodduck.

Partly in this town and partly in Webster, Mass., reposing between the hills, is one of the largest and most romantic lakes to be found in the vicinity. The Indian name is Chargoggagoggmanchogaggogg. The lake, following its indendations, is said to be sixty miles in circumference.

The first ecclesiastical society was formed in 1728. The first meeting house was built in 1729; the second in 1816, and the present house in 1856. The Congregational church was organized in 1730. The first minister of the town, and pastor of the church just named, was Rev. Marston Cabot. He was ordained in 1730, and died in 1756. In 1757, Rev. Noadiah Russell was ordained, and died in 1795. The third pastor, Rev. Daniel Dow, D. D., was ordained in 1796 and died in 1849. The present pastor, Rev. Andrew Dunning, was installed in 1850.

A six-principle Baptist church was organized in 1750 through the efforts of Elder Wightman Jacobs, who seems to have been its only pastor, dying among his people. This church became extinct about 1772.

The first Calvinist Baptist church in the town, was formed Sept. 9th, 1773. On the day the church was constituted, they called Elder John Martin to be their minister. He held that office with them till Oct. 12th, 1797. Then followed :—

Parson Crosby, from 1798 to 1819. John Nichols, from 1819 to 1821. Arthur A Ross, from 1821 to 1823 James Grow, from 1823 to 1834. Bela Hicks, from 1834 to 1836.

In 1836, the church separated into two branches, and worshipped in two places. The pastors were,

Central Branch,—Bela Hicks, from 1836 to 1837. Hervey Fitz, from 1837 to 1839. Silas Bailey, from 1839 to 1842. L. G. Leonard, from 1843 to 1845. Charles Willett, from 1845 to 1846.

East Branch,—James Grow, from 1836 to 1837. James Smither, from 1838 to 1840. N. Branch, from 1841 to 1842 James Grow, from 1844 to 1845.

In 1846, the church was divided and two distinct churches formed. "The Central Thompson Baptist Church," and the "East Baptist Church." The pastors were,

Central Church,—C. Willett, from 1846 to 1847. T. Dowling, from 1848 to 1851. E. R. Warren, from 1852 to 1853. M. Curtis, from 1854 to 1857. B. S. Morse, from 1858.

East Church,—J. Grow, 1846. J. C. Carpenter, from 1847 to 1849. L. W. Wheeler, from 1850 to 1852. J. B. Guild, 1853. P. Mathewson, from 1854, the present pastor.

The old church worshiped in four meeting houses. The first was built at Brandy Hill. When it was built is not known. The second was built at the same place, in 1803. The third was built at the centre of the town, 1836. The fourth was built at Brandy Hill, in 1845.

There are three Methodist churches in the town. The church in West Thompson was organized about the year 1795. Fisherville church in 1842. East Thompson church in 1843.

The present pastors are,—West Thompson, Rev. John W. Case; Fisherville, Rev. E. C. Stanley; East Thompson, Rev. Walter Ely.

In the Central village, a flourishing Family and Classic School has been in operation for several years, under the care of Rev. A. Rawson and Mr. H. S. Parker, A. M.

THOMPSON DIRECTORY.

P. O. ADDRESS—THOMPSON.

Arnold William L. Merchant.
Bridgford George, Machinist.
Bates Walter, Cabinet maker.
Baldwin A. B, Carriage maker.
Cunningham J. M. Station Agent.
Crosby Stephen, Hotel keeper.
Cranskee James, Shoe Dealer.
Comins Waldo, Harness maker.
Crosby T. Pres. Thompson Bank & Judge of Probate.
Cundall George A. Painter.
Case William R. Shoe manufacturer.
Elliot Hannah M. Milliner.
Emlot Anthony, Miller.
Eddy John, Blacksmith.
Graves T. E. Attorney at Law.
Holbrook L. Physician and Surgeon.
Hill James, Blacksmith.
Joslin George B. Shoe maker.
Kinney Danforth, Carpenter.
Knight Erastus, Variety Store.
McGreggor John, Physician and Surgeon.
Munyon James M. Groceries.
Mills Andrew, Music Teacher.
Nichols Benj. O. Machinist.
Olney Jeremiah, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Popeland Daniel, Stone Cutter.
Randall John S. Shoe Manufacturer
Rawson Alanson, Boarding School.
Sharpe Theo. F. Cashier Thompson Bank.
Shaw George W. Comb maker.
Sharpe Charles H. Merchant.
Sherman Isaac, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Upham R. Carpenter.

P. O. ADDRESS—WEST THOMPSON.

Brayton Charles E. Shoemaker.
Randall James, Cotton Twine Manufacturer.

Ramsdell Hezekiah, Manufacturer.

P. O. ADDRESS—NEW BOSTON.

Jordan Parley, Edge Tool Manufacturer.
Young Rufus, Hotel keeper.

P. O. ADDRESS—FISHERVILLE.

Adams Samuel, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Bargess Danforth, Millwright.
Converse Jesse, Blacksmith.
Capron Luther, Agent Mfg. Co.
Capron A. Book keeper.
Jennings Benjamin, Carpenter and Joiner.
Miller———Depot Master.
Sherman Isaac, Merchant.
Wood Asa, Carpenter

THOMPSON TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar.

Erastus Knight.

Selectmen,

Dyer N. Elliott, Edward Aldrich, Welcome Bates.

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N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

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